Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

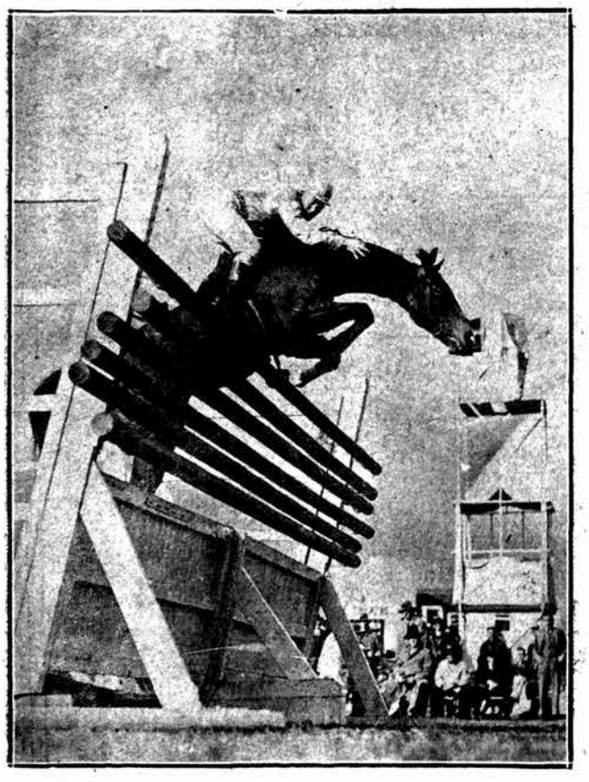
—Boltenstern.

HER "PARASOL"

Thousands Of Russia's Troops Parade Before Lenin's Tomb In Red Square, Moscow, On 19th Anniversary Of Revolution.

Anarkali's Tomb, Lahore.
(Photo by C. G. Parekh)

Treasures from the Dust Bin.
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla.)



Only Just: But it was six-feet-nine and a winning jump at the Melbourne Show.

By the Fountain of Hercules, one of the beauty-spots of Berlin.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: DECEMBER 6, 1936.

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The Origin Of Coronations

By J. C. WOODSFORD

Forms And Ceremonies Date Back To Biblical Times

The ceremony of the Coronation is a solemn recognition of the mutual obligations between the Sovereign and the subjects. When God selected Saul to be the first king over his chosen people, we find that Samuel took a vial of oil and poured it upon his head, and kissed him, and said "Is it not because the Lord hath anointed thee to be Captain over his inheritance?" (I. Sam XI.) From that period, the unction, or anointing with oil, became an important part of the ceremonials used at the installation of kings in Judah and Israel. The ceremonies used at the coronation of David were also unction and recognition, and the forms were used when Solomon was made king, during the lifetime of his father.

But when Jehoash being saved from Athaliath's massacre, was anointed king by Jehoiada, we find that several additional forms were used. "Jehoiada brought forth the king's son, and put the crown upon his head, and gave him the testimony; and they made him king, and anointed him; and they clapped their hands, and cried 'God save the king.'"

The crown appears to have been taken as a royal ornament, because the circle was regarded as a symbol of completeness and perfection. For the same reason investiture by the ring was used at a much earlier period; it was by this form that Pharaoh constituted Joseph his viceroy over Egypt. A circlet for the head was used at a very early period in Persia, and probably in Babylonia, but most of the other Asiatic nations adopted the tiara, or fillet which was bound around the king's head, with much solemnity.

In the Western empire, there seems to have been no established form for the installation of the sovereign. In the Eastern or Byzantine empire, however, Roman customs were intermingled with those of the Oriental nations, and the emperors received a crown and sword which seemed to be a tacit acknowledgment of the right claimed by the Imperial Guards to dispose of the empire. Justin II. deprived the soldiers of this privilege, and from that time the crown, sceptre and sword, were publicly given to the emperor by the Patriarch of Constantinople, in the church of St. Sophia.

Anointing

The ceremony of anointing was first introduced by Andronicus the Younger, in the thirteenth century, long after it had been adopted in Western Europe. He did so in order that the soldiers should not revive their claim to perform the coronation, because that unction and chrism, that is anointing with oil and ointment could only be performed by a person of episcopal dignity.

The warlike tribes of Germany elected their kings, but they only chose one of royal blood for their sovereign. Indeed, the principles of hereditary and elective monarchy, which now appear so utterly irreconcilable, were so far from seeming inconsistent to our Saxon ancestors, that they insisted on both being united in the person of their monarch, and some traces of this apparent anomaly may be found in the present ceremonials of coronation.

Elevation On The Shield

When the Germans had chosen a king they prepared a large Shield on which they seated the monarch and elevating the Shield on the shoulders of the principal officers, carried their king in triumphal procession. This custom was introduced into England by the Saxons and it is still preserved in the "chairing" of successful candidates after election.

This custom of elevating the sovereign on a shield was introduced into the Roman empire a little before its fall. Gordian and Julian were thus proclaimed emperors by their soldiers, who had learned the practice during their campaigns in Germany and Gaul.

This custom was also adopted in the Byzantine empire. Cantacuzenus informs us that the emperor was elevated on the shield at sunrise; that the fore-part of the shield was supported by the emperor's father, if he were alive, and if not, by his nearest male relation; and that the back part was to be borne by the Patriarch of Constantinople and the principal nobles. In this manner, the emperor was conveyed to the church of St. Sophia, where he was invested with the ensigns of Imperial dignity.

In Navarre, the ceremony of elevating the sovereign on the shield was considered of greater importance than the coronation itself. The arms of the kingdom were painted on a shield, which was placed upon the ground in some public place. The king led by two of the principal nobles, advanced and stepped upon the shield, which was raised by six stout slaves, and the monarch was borne in this fashion to the place of coronation.

The Investiture

In an ancient law of Don Pelayo one of the Gothic kings of Spain, we find the following directions for the creation of their kings: "Let the king be chosen and admitted in the metropolitan city of this kingdom, or at least in some cathedral church, and the night before he is exalted, let him watch all night in the church; and the next day, when they come to lift him up, let him step upon a shield or buckler, and the principal men there present shall raise him, aloft, and when he is so elevated, the people shall cry 'Real, Real.'"

Among the Jews, the Norwegians, and the Irish, the ceremony of investing the monarch with sovereign power was performed near or at some remarkable stone pillar. Thus Abimelech was made king "by the plain pillar that was in Shechem" (Judges IX. 6.) Jehoash, during his coronation stood by a pillar as the manner was "(2. Kings XI. 14.), and Josiah, when he restored the pure worship of Jehovah, "stood by a pillar, and made a covenant before the Lord (2. Kings XXIII. 3.)

Twelve Stone Seats

The Norwegians and Danes used to place twelve stone seats in the form of a circle for the principal nobles, and one in the centre for the king. The Royal Stone was of great size, and was rudely shaped in the form of a seat. Three of these circles still exist in Denmark, which was anciently divided into three kingdoms. The most perfect of them is that called Kingstolen (the Royal seat) at

(Continued on page 61)

KING EDWARD VIII REVIEWS THE BRITISH NAVY IN THE PORT OF PORTLAND: Photo shows His Majesty inspecting the cruiser "Royal Oak."

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

See deep enough, and you see musically; the heart of nature being everywhere music, if you can only reach it.

CARLYLE.

METHUSELAS OF THE WORLD

But Experts Say They Don't Live Over 106 Years

Man is probably the longest-lived of all mammals despite legends about the longevity of elephants and whales; but among the millions of humans now on earth, rarely—almost never—does one get beyond the age of 106 years, remarks a writer in the "New York Times."

Insurance experts, however have their patience worn thin throughout each year refuting the claims, in print, of men or women who insist they have lived 106 or more years.

Recently was a story from Albuquerque, (U.S.A.), where Mrs. Anastacia Camargo was reported to be 118 years old, but still "sharp-eyed, sharp-witted, and erect"; still threading needles, still doing her own washing—even chopping wood.

Stories of that nature come into the newspapers at the rate of five or six a month, usually from remote corners of the world. Most of the time they come from countries where the registration of births is not, and never has been, considered important.

A GLANCE AT THE RECORD

Samples:

Georgetown, British Guiana, October 4.—Pundit Mahangoo yesterday celebrated his 106th birthday by getting married for a third time."

"Gets Federal Pay at 115". The story of a Negro, a former slave in Chickamauga National Park, married five times.

"Adirondack guide says he's 111". That came from Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.

"Simla, India.—In the Kolaba district of Bombay lives a man named Kashinath who is 120 years old. His present wife is his fourth."

"San Salvador, July 12.—Miss Dolores Bedoya celebrated her 120th birthday recently. Attributes it to the fact that she has never been in love."

"Sheboygan, Wis., July 4.—Will Stanton celebrated what he said was his 112th birthday to-day. He prides himself on still being able to work like a man of 50."

The Insurance people used to sigh when they read them, but no more. They have established, to their own satisfaction at least, that a bit of digging in old census records will disclose in almost every case that thirty to forty years were added to a subject's age between census recordings.

Not more than 30 persons out every 1,000,000, they find, reach the age of 100. They have insurance records and other public documents going back 100 years and more to prove it.

In several cases, notably that of Katherine, Countess of Desmond, the mistake could be traced to the fact that a mother and her child had the same name; that the mother's birth was recorded, but not her death, and the mother's years were added to the child's.

WRONG RECORDS

In several instances children's births were officially recorded, with baptism papers for added verification. When they died, at say 15, the name of the dead child was given to the new baby and along with it the dead baby's years.

Another reason for persons reaching incredible age, it developed, is the practice in many countries and in some parts of the United States of giving birth certificates to old folk merely on their presentation of affidavits. They could put in any age they wished.

Several authentic works have been written on the subject: "The Biology of Death" and "The Ancestry of the Long-Lived", by Dr. Raymond Pearl of Johns Hopkins University; "Length of Life", by Dr. Louis I. Dublin and Alfred J. Lotka of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; a paper by Dr. Arthur Hunter, chief actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company.

Of the many millions who have held life insurance policies or annuities in the last 150 years there is not a single instance, the experts will tell you, of one who lived beyond 106 years. Many did reach various ages between 100 and 106.

TWO FAMOUS CASES

The two most famous longevity cases in history, (if you omit Methuselah, with his 969 years, which were probably added with a much shorter calendar than ours), are those of Thomas Parr, known as "Old Parr." and the remarkable Dane, Chester Jacobsen Drakenberg.

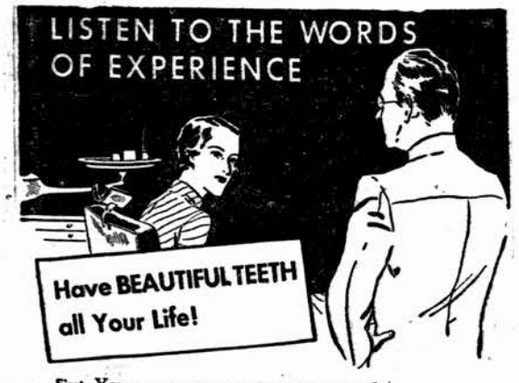
Old Parr gets consideration because most of the people of his time believed he actually was 152 years old when he died in 1635, and because King Charles I, who had him taken up to London from his native Shropshire, gave him a place in the south transept of Westminster Abbey.

The actuaries, however, will point out that there is no documentary proof that Old Parr was born in 1483, as he claimed. They had only his word for it.

Chris Drakenberg is supposed to have lived from November 18, 1626, to October 9, 1772, but there is no birth record in that case either. He was 111 when he married Maren Larsen in Count Fr. Danneskjold-Samsoe's castle in Denmark in 1737, but only by his own count. She was only 60, a sea captain's widow.

Chris, like most of the centenarians (real or fraudulent), held the fires of youth a long time burning. At the age of 130 he complained that the ladies in Aarhus would not listen to his proposals. He gave up at 146, according to legend, and died.

The experts who write on longevity insist that here is an extreme limit to human life and that there always will be. Incidentally, they all seem to agree that men do not live shorter lives to-day than their remote ancestors did.



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Cheiro's Wonderful Predictions

DEATH OF FAMOUS SEER RECALLS SEANCES HE GAVE TO CZAR, RASPUTIN, MELBA AND THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE

In the September issue appeared "The Predictions of a Famous Seer"—predictions made towards the end of the last century, of the death by drowning of Lord Kitchener, of the life of King Edward VII stretching out to 69th year, of the assassination of King Humbert of Italy, of the success of Sir Edward Marshall Hall in his first Parliamentary contest at Southport, and of the political career, to follow closely that of his father's, of Sir Austen Chamberlain, writes "Prediction."

The famous seer whose predictions were thus recalled, was "Cheiro" (Count Louis Hamon). In July, 1902, when King Edward VII was lying seriously ill, he was called to Buckingham Palace by Queen Alexandra to assure His Majesty that he was positively certain that what he had told him many years before, namely, that his Coronation would take place in August of that year, and that he would live to be 69, would assuredly come to pass.

The assurance so cheered His Majesty that he began at once to improve, and the date of the Coronation was fixed, as Cheiro suggested it should be, for August 9th—the number "9" being King Edward's strongest "fadic" number. It was not the first Coronation in England to be fixed by a Seer, Astrologer and Mystic. Dr. Dee had similarly fixed, though in very different circumstances, that of Queen Elizabeth.

Well, these predictions were recalled in September. Cheiro was then in America and he wrote to the Editor to express his appreciation of the article. It must have been the last letter to be received from him in England, for on October 9th the newspapers published a Reuter telegram from New York containing the news of his death, at the age of seventy.

Violent Death Of Czar Foretold

The news made me take up again that most fascinating book of his, "Confessions," published a few years ago by Jarrolds—a book that ought to be in the hands of everyone interested in prediction. There found, what I had almost forgotten, that King Edward VII when Prince of Wales, got Cheiro one evening in his library at Marlborough House to work out for him the birth dates of a number of persons without giving him any clues to their identity.

About a year later, a gentleman called on him and, producing a piece of paper covered with his own writing, asked him his reasons for saying "whoever the man is that these numbers and birth date represent will be haunted all his life by the horrors of war and bloodshed and in the end, about 1917, will meet a violent death."

That man was the Czar of Russia whom Cheiro afterwards met when he visited St. Petersburg in 1904 at the Summer Palace at Peterhof, where he was shown again the same piece of paper on which he had written the prediction of the Czar's destiny.

It was at this interview that the Czar asked him to work out the charts of two other lives. Both showed that 1917 (the year that was to see the Russian Revolution and the abdication of the Czar) was overwhelmed by sinister influences.

Cheiro was amazed at the calm way in which the Czar took the reading of his destiny. "Cheiro," His Majesty said, "it has given me the deepest pleasure to have this conversation with you. I admire the way in which you stand by your conclusions."

Rasputin's Fate

During this visit to St. Petersburg, Cheiro met Rasputin, who told him he had been called to be the Saviour of Russia and that he was a prophet and "knew all things." Nevertheless he asked Cheiro "What of the future?"

Cheiro remained silent for a time. He scarcely dared tell him the terrible vision that seemed to have formed before his mind.

"Well, what is it, seer?" Rasputin asked, in a taunting voice.

"I foresee for you a violent end within a palace," Cheiro said. "You will be menaced by poison, by knife, and by bullet. In the end I see the icy waters of the Neva closing above you."

"And who are you who can predict the end of Rasputin?" exclaimed the Monk as he rose and left the room. "Rasputin will never die. Knife, nor poison, nor bullet can harm him." But after many years the terrible vision was realised, and everything—the poison, the knife, the bullet and the icy waters of the Neva—came to pass as Cheiro predicted.

Now let us turn from tragedy to something happier and more gracious.

One day in the middle of one of Cheiro's seasons in London, a gentleman called on him who was interested in dates and the future. Cheiro told him certain years in his past life in which there were important changes, and added that in a certain month in a certain year in the future he would reach the summit of his ambition and would hold the highest position his career could confer on him. "By my calculations," he said, "the day should be any one of those days which make by addition the figure 1 in the month of July 1894, such as the 1st, 10th, 19th or 28th, but I will decide for the 19th of that month."

This his visitor carefully noted down. Then when Cheiro asked him to give him an impression of his hand for his collection he said "You shall have it on one of the days you have mentioned, provided your prediction is verified."

Three years later Cheiro was asked to call on the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Russell of Killowen, at the Law Courts. He did not at first recognise his client in his robes of office. But the Lord Chief at once rolled up his ermine sleeves, saying, "I am willing to keep my promise. You can have an impression of my hands now. This is the first day I have put on these robes as Lord Chief Justice of England. Your date, July 19th, 1894, was exact, though how you did it I cannot imagine."

Of Cheiro's many other remarkable readings by palmistry, numerology and astrology, for famous people, all recorded in these fascinating Confessions, I can only here refer to a few.

The "Divine" Sarah

For Sarah Bernhardt he had foretold that after her years of brilliancy and success there would be the burning out one by one of the lamps of life. When the curtain fell on her last performance at the Coliseum in London she sent for him to go to her dressing room. "Cheiro," she said as she took his hands in hers, "the tragedy you foretold for the end of my life has come, my voice is all that is left to me now."

Melba had her first interview with him before she had made her debut in London. He predicted a great triumph but at the same time a loss and bitter disappointment.

"How can you reconcile the two things?" she asked.

"I can't explain," he said, "yet I am certain that if the one happens the other will also."

Her debut at Covent Garden in "Lucia de Lammermoor" was indeed a triumph, but the same night whilst she was entertaining a party at supper at the Savoy, her maid came in and whispered something. Her face clouded, the bright smile had gone. She turned to Cheiro, who was one of her guests, and said, "You were right, the triumph and the loss have both come together." A Russian protege whom she was helping to start in a musical career, had slipped back to her hotel and, catching the night train to the Continent, had made off with five thousand pounds worth of her jewels.

Stead's Tragic Death

W. T. Stead, who had the firm conviction that his death would be one of violence at the hands of a London mob, was told by Cheiro that he had no reason to fear such a fate, for judging from his date of birth (July 5th, 1849) in the sign of Cancer, otherwise known as the First House of Water, the only danger of violent death must be from water and nothing else, and he warned him that the most dangerous month for him to travel in would be about the middle of April, 1912. Stead was lost in the Titanic on April 15th of that year.

Once in America he told a lady she would go to to an Eastern land and be raised to a position equal to that of a Queen. The lady and her mother, who was with her, were rather cynical—"Quite a fairy story" they said.

The ladies were Mrs. Leiter and her daughter Mary.

Mary married Lord Curzon and became Vicerine of India. She was no longer cynical. She wrote to Cheiro—"Is it not wonderful? I am occupying the position you foretold—equal to that of a Queen in an Eastern land. All you foretold in Washington has come to pass."

It may be recalled that Cheiro came of a family that traced its lineage back to Rollo, the first Duke of Normandy. His father was a mathematician, who used to work out intricate problems with Gladstone. His mother, from whom he inherited his remarkable psychic gifts, was a woman deeply interested in Astrology, numerology and the study of the hand.

He was a journalist as well as a seer and mystic, and in Paris he founded the journal "Entente Cordiale" to help forward the cause so dear to the heart of King Edward VII, of friendship between France and England, and it was in that paper that His Majesty was first given the title "Edward the Peacemaker."

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The Plagiarist

And The Mental Lumber-Room Where Lie Buried Forgotten Joys And Sorrows

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

There are some people like those unfortunate ladies, who steal socks from big shops, who can't help plagiarising. It is often unconscious, mere plumbing into the vast lumber room of the subconscious, where you have stored all the varied events of your life, memories of books, sonnets, sunsets, perfumes, evenings, the gold that was in the eastern sky on that great important day when you were to hear your Matriculation results. In that wonderful subterranean place of past joys and sorrows there are buried all the emotions you have lived through, not only those you consciously experienced, but those which poured in unconsciously while you were gathering mogras or champelis, or looking at the blue-sky.

A Great Library

In this subterranean castle of dreams called the sub-conscious there is the story of your life embalmed in passed scenes, tons of pain, of pleasure, of musical moments, ecstacies, of ghouls and vampires. They are reflected sometimes in dreams, a world in which you move while you are lying in bed, of time space, when the sub-conscious has free play. From this world, this great library which no Alexandar or Zengis Khan can burn, there are volumes of your autobiography, gathered through years that you reproduce and write. There is a constant flow of words, phrases in a logical order continually pouring out during the day, while you are talking or writing. "My God, My God, Why hast thou forsaken me." From where did these words come? Why in this particular order, in this quaint poignant melody? Their birth-throes are obvious, we can imagine the pain. As a writer in the "Hibbert" Journal says "You cannot have heroism (that is, virtue at its most characteristic) without the sternest contradiction of the world to the soul and its finest desires and allegiances, a contradiction which reached its highest recorded cry in the above words of Christ There was biology red in tooth and claw, persecuting an anarchical God in the name of Law and Order.

Or why this?

For oft when on my couch I lie
In vacant or pensive mood,
They flash upon the inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

That Lake Beyond

These are experiences, as the world knows, remembered in leisure, drawn from the inner world, seen by "the inward eye, which is the bliss of solitude." You dare not go and mar his solitude, nor come between the Poet and his Daffodils when his heart is filled with pleasure. There are spots in our villages where you suddenly get a whiff of perfume, of some hidden flower, hidden under a hedge. No d—d devil can come between you and that perfume,as you are floating with an inward eye all open under dark blue skies and knotted trees, and that lake beyond, that lake with the inevitable lotuses. There are furrows on the road, as there are furrows on the fields, as there have been a million furrows on the forehead of the motherland, but surely there are moments of too sacred solitude and bliss when no dark infernal hand can mar the purity of her white snows, and our gladness of her presence, because we want to enjoy in some moments, that which we call our own, whatever belongs to us, whose memory is in our souls, memory which make us happy to invoke. In the twilight hour, in the first lane that runs parallel to the sea, which you know so well, when you like to dissolve yourself into the surrounding silence and feel the heart of things you also sigh for that liberty with which Yeats can love his things.

Red Rose, proud Rose, sad Rose, of all my days!
Come near me, while I sing the ancient ways!

The Magic Word

We know that plagiarism is forced on mere man, he is helpless before a magic which makes him speak or write what it wishes. That magic may be of Apollo, or Sarasvati, of some Teheka divine or devilish, some Rasputin of poetic pretensions, some arch-fiend or god, who moves us like pawns to serve his purpose. Somehow the magic word arises born in pain and pleasure, careering from some infinite depths,into consciousness, filling our hearts with gladness, the Light-Word, whose sound is like an incantation, that deep satisfying word, which when woven in a string with other like words make a poem which last longer than mere empires of men. That inevitable necessity which forces the words on you, is it some outside force, or is it the will the Higher Self, which plays with our diminutive mundane self, as a vehicle for thought transmission. Oh, ye Gods! we know that they want more machinery in Russia, that we want more machinery, that there is starvation, misery, disease,that there is hell in Madrid, that there are infernal soul killing riots in Bombay, that there is a calculating god called Imperialism with sauve bearing, soft accents, who would separate Leela and Majnoun remaining friendly with both, play the flute to call the cobra while he is kissing you with his eyes. But does all this mean that we should give up all the joys of subjectivity, of solitude, a bourgeois-sin? Can there not be a poet in a collective farm? Even Love! Should it go objective, a mere matter of sex, of glands like machinery, like electric plants. Socialise Sarah Bernhardt, Pavlova, Garbo, we can understand, but what about, the two sisters from Binnorie whom the knight courted.

There were two sisters sat in a bower
Binnorie, O Binnorie!
There came a knight to be their wooer
By the bonnie milldams, O'Binnorie
He courted the eldest wi' glove and ring,
Binnorie, O Binnorie!
But he lo'ed the youngest abune a thing.
By the bounie milldams O'Binnorie.

Like the knight, the modern Romeo even in Russia has in his own privacy, preserved from the tentacles of the G.P.V. the Russian Teheca, a sweet hinterland of loves and dreams. Out of millions of sisters the Russian loves only one.

One wonders if this hinterland is unsocial.

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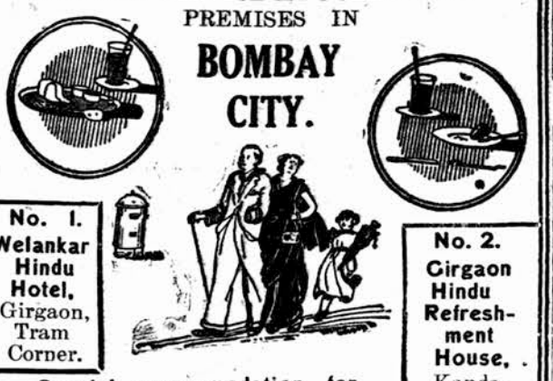

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Can A Woman 'Live Apart' From Her Dead Husband?

Interesting Issue Comes Up Before House Of Lords

By a majority decision, the Court of Appeal recently decided that a woman cannot be said to be "living apart" from her husband after he is dead

Lord Justice Slesser and Lord Justice Scott, who supported that view, thought the point raised of sufficient importance to grant leave for the case to be taken to the House of Lords.

Mr. Justice Eve had dissented from the decision saying he did not think that the language of the separation deed in this case meant that both parties must be living when it was sought to enforce it.

Mr. Frederick Eustace, a solicitor, and Mr. William Bristow, executors of the estate of Thomas Levitt Kirk, formerly of Beverley-Road, Kingston-upon-Hull, had sought to set aside the decision of the Deputy County Court Judge at Kingston-upon-Hull, who found that the widow, Mrs. Annie Mary Kirk, was entitled to arrears and a continuance of separation allowance, after her husband's death.

"DURING HER LIFETIME"

The late Mr. Kirk separated from his wife under a deed in September, 1922, agreeing to pay her £2 a week "during her life."

Mr. Kirk died last February and, as the payments were stopped Mrs. Kirk brought her action against the executors.

In a reserved judgment, Lord Justice Clesser said the widow relied on the express words in the covenant to pay "during her lifetime," and pointed to the fact that there was no provision in the deed for the ending of payment on the death of her husband.

He was of the opinion, however, the parties could not properly be said to be "living apart" within the meaning of the agreement, when one of them was dead.

It was true that it had been decided by authority that the mere fact of divorce by one or other of the spouses would not operate to destroy the effect of the deed as far as it remained applicable.

JUDGES DISAGREE.

"In my view," added Lord Justice Slesser, "the death of the husband has put an end to this covenant just as much as it would have done had the covenant been expressed to be for the joint lives of the contracting parties".

Lord Justice Scott agreed, but Mr. Justice Eve, dissenting, said no one could read the deed without appreciating that the payment of £2 was to continue during the life time of the wife.

He could not adopt the view that its language showed any intention of basing the whole contract upon an assumption involving the necessity, if the contract were to operate that both parties were living when it was sought to enforce the deed, and that they could not possibly be said to be "living apart" when one of them was dead.

The appeal was accordingly allowed by a majority.—"News Chronicle".

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INVENTION:

A Couple of Gold Mines Offered Free

By K. A. A.

Lately I have noticed in the newspapers a crop of articles forecasting the future developments of science and suggesting some useful, and many more merely fantastic, inventions. Someone demands houses made of glass, others are clamouring for invisible lighting arrangements in the streets while one or two of the more imaginative ones have raised their voice for speedier communication with Mars and other planets. My complaint against all these inventions is that, even if they are accomplished, they would not affect the lives of ordinary citizens like me who cannot afford decent lodgings and second class travel, much less crystal villas and week-end trips to Venus. I have, therefore, put down my own ideas which, I venture to think, would meet with the warm approval of a large body of public opinion. There is a gold mine waiting for any scientist who invents them and a couple of diamond mines for the industrialist who starts manufacturing these devices.

Preserve Your Ideas

As I am writing this the first thing that strikes my fancy is an automatic machine which should take down ideas as they occur in the mind. Some of the world's best stories and poems have been lost to humanity for my lack of such a machine. As one lies awake on one's bed in the late hours of the night or the early hours of the dawn, how many brilliant ideas flash through one's mind! Exquisite poetry, epoch-making orations, sensational plots for novels and stories. They are all lost by the time one summons courage to get up and grab pen and paper. My machine would have faithfully recorded them just as they came to the mind. Poets who cannot "recapture the vision divine", and authors who complain that the prosaic sight of an ink-bottle or a typewriter withers their beautiful ideas should be particularly grateful to me for this invention. An improvement on the dictaphone is all that is needed and scientists had better get busy about it. I would be able to suggest even more ingenious devices when such a machine has been invented.

For The Mere Male

Here is a brilliant idea which I make public at considerable personal risk. The Society For The Defence Of Women's Rights would no doubt censure me and the irate feminists may even drag me to a court of law. But in the interests of that poor creature, the mere male, I seriously suggest the invention of an instrument which should be able to tell accurately the age of any woman. This age-detector may be strapped to your hand like a wrist watch and when you meet a lady of doubtful age just shake hands with her. Then look at the dial which would tell you exactly how old she is. Those alone who are not afraid of invoking the wrath of the female of the species should take practical interest in this device. Others had better keep clear of it.

Lie Register

Another instrument constructed on very much the same lines would tell you whether your friend, while apologising for not being able to lend you money, is telling the truth or just trying to put you off. This would be the Lie-register, the epoch-making invention, which would banish untruth from the world. False witnesses, confidence tricksters and erring husbands would tremble at the sight of this little instrument. It would be so small that it would easily fit in a ring and, by a mere change of colour, it would inform you whether the person standing opposite you is lying. No longer would husbands be able to tell tales about pressure of office work when they reach home late. As a compensation for the age-detector I make a present of my lie-register to the wives of the world.

A Mood Register

I have yet another invention up my sleeve which would be very popular. This would be a "temperament barometer". All those whose happiness depends on the moods, whims and fancies of someone else should particularly welcome this idea. A clerk on coming to the office could go to the door of his manager's office and from the reading on the "temperament barometer" find out if the dignitary inside is in a proper mood to listen to a talk about rise in pay. (The inventor gives no guarantee, of course, that a boss would be in such a mood at any time but if, by miracle, he is, my barometer would record it). Wives who have to wait for the right mood of their husband to demand a new sari or frock would naturally find this instrument invaluable. Hollywood studio executives should insist on each of their temperamental feminine stars keeping such a barometer fixed to their dressing-room doors. For their use, of course, special instruments would have to be manufactured with unbreakable material.

Motorists too would have cause to be grateful to me. I have several ideas for making motoring safer and more pleasant. Again and again as I have seen people struggling with their gears and clutches, I have wished for a device which should do away with all this bother. In my dream car gears are shifted by merely speaking aloud the desired "speed". There would be no clutch, of course, and —bad news for service-men—punctures and tyre bursts would be automatically repaired. Yet another device will deal with the pedestrian problem. There would be no need to sound the horn. All that the motorist need do on approaching a pedestrian who refuses to leave the road would be to touch a little button on the steering-wheel. Long, padded mechanical arms would shoot out of the bonnet, softly lift the unwary "victim" and safely deposit him on the pavement.

Most popular of all would be my automatic arrangement for the sale of third class tickets at railway stations. All along the wall would be dozen of slots where you put the required fare and utter your destination and the ticket shoots out in a jiffy. Just imagine what a relief it would be for lower class passengers who have now to fight their way through perspiring crowds jammed before the single booking-window. The same arrangement could be used in cinemas and theatres where at present only pugilists and professional wrestlers can buy tickets for the more popular shows.

Oh, d..... The ink in my fountain pen has been exhausted almost to the last drop. So I must close with an appeal for fountain pens with inexhaustible ink.

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DEATH SEPARATES INSEPARABLES

The Late Mrs. Macy's Miracle

Two American women, well known in England, one blind, deaf and dumb—inseparable in life as David and Jonathan—are parted.

Mrs. Anne Sullivan Macy, "liberator" and companion for 49 years of Dr. Helen Keller, the remarkable woman she taught to read, write and speak in several languages, despite her pupil's immense handicaps, died yesterday, aged 70.

It is said that the awakening of Helen Keller's sleeping intelligence is the greatest feat of individual teaching ever achieved.

Mrs. Macy, with insight that long preceded modern educational theories, transformed seven-year-old Helen Keller into an articulate woman of high scholarship.

She herself became blind five years ago. Then Helen Keller, in her turn, became the teacher and communicated the world to her.

After operation Mrs. Macy's sight returned a little.

The two of them were to have received soon from President Roosevelt medals awarded for "Co-operative achievement of an heroic character and far-reaching significance—the release and development of imprisoned personality".—"News Chronicle"

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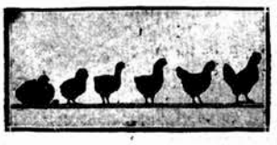
Let's All Have Hobbies!

They Provide A Medium For Self-Expression And A Safety Valve For Emotions

(By P. N. MOHILE).



Many find rearing chickens a pleasant—and paying!—pastime.

Last Sunday I paid a surprise visit to one of my old friends—a responsible officer in one of the big limited company of Bombay—and, as chance would have it, I surprised him in the act of making a 'home-made' cupboard for the kitchen. He seemed to be mightily ashamed of his occupation (carpentry was his hobby) and apologised profusely for being occupied with such a low occupation. He even went so far as to request me Not to mention this fact to others as he would feel ashamed to acknowledge to his friends that he was interested in such a plebian occupation as carpentry!

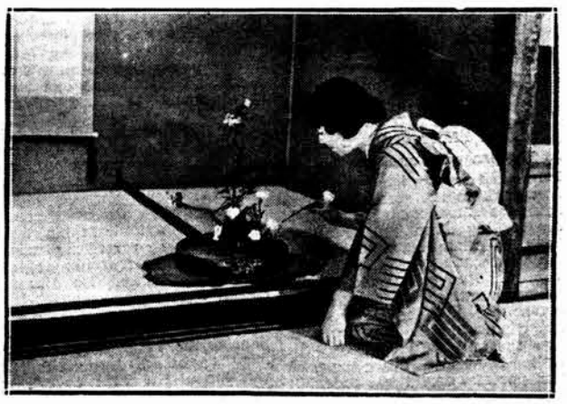
That is often the attitude of many of even the well-educated and thoughtful men and women to-day. They are often ashamed of their hobbies as though it were a weakness to which they were obliged to give way now and then. To a psychologist, however, quite the reverse is true. Not only do modern psychologists recognise that hobbies are not merely so many 'weaknesses,' but often insist that their patients who are suffering from some mental disease should deliberately cultivate their favourite hobby. They find it helps and hastens the cure of the patient from his mental afflictions.

Self-Expression

The fact of the matter is that in modern life many of the most dominant emotions and feelings of a man or woman have per-

Choose a camera for a hobby, which is as profitable as it is fascinating.

force to be repressed. For one reason or another the conditions around us do not allow us to give full and natural vent to an emotion or talent within us. Thus a man who has a keen idea of beauty—and a fine artist's hand to draw the same—may through the force of circumstances be obliged to earn his bread as a ledger-keeper. Or very often a man who yearns so much to build or construct something may often be doing nothing than signing letters in an office. Obviously his pent-up desire for expressing his inner talent needs a proper vent. If he does not allow it some expression he will, with everything else that he wants, still feel unhappy and discontented. There will always be a sense of mental lack in his life which cannot be filled by anything. There are thousands of men and women in the world to-day who are suffering from this kind of repression. If they really understood the situation they would easily remedy it by allowing their inner desires



Japanese housewives utilize their spare time indulging in the artistic pastime of arranging flowers in the home.

to have expression in the form of some hobby.

Thus the man with a keen eye for beauty may—although obliged to be an accountant to earn his bread—take to painting as a hobby and he immediately finds a great deal of new satisfaction coming into his life. And the officer who was only signing letters in his Company, in making cupboards found a proper vent for his emotional requirements. They would thus take the right step for their mental health in trying to cultivate a hobby.

Relieving Monotony

Hobbies always help to relieve the monotony of life. Modern life with its stress and strain—requires both a mental and a physical change of surroundings to protect the man or woman from an unnecessary wear and tear. And hobbies often very easily provide what we want. Consider for example the mental and physical relief of a counter-clerk obliged to sit stiff all day at his business-desk when he takes a hoe in hand and goes into the garden to dig for a new tree or water his favourite flower-plant! Hobbies thus, next to sleep, provide the finest means of recouperating mental and physical energies used up during the busy day.

Besides providing an emotional outlet right kind of hobbies often enrich the life of the individual taking to them. They can often be made the source of a good deal of self-education. How much enriched from the cultural point of view would Indian life be if our women after their day's tiring routine were to take up to reading as a hobby! What a relief it would be to the Indian housewife if she were to take up some hobby suiting her own tastes and engage herself with it after her day's task is over. I guarantee that many of the Indian housewives who now seem dull and lifeless would find a new interest in life if they were intelligently to cultivate a suitable hobby.

A Paying Proposition

Not only this but very often many hobbies can be made to pay and pay well too. An intelligent woman with a hobby of making decorative things can to-day earn a decent sum monthly by selling these decorative things for the home. And very often small hobbies have later developed into big things and the life's work of many a business-man. Eastman, the maker of 'Kodak' cameras, developed the idea first as a hobby and later made it his life's work and writing has often been the hobby of many who have left their names in the history of literature. Scientific hobbies often develop into something worthwhile and it is a well-known fact that more new inventions about radio were made by amateur wireless enthusiasts who had made wireless their hobby than by professional wireless engineers.

The fact which is worth noting is easy to explain. In choosing your profession you are actuated

A Fascinating Hobby—Collecting Stamps.

by many allen considerations; in choosing your hobby your only consideration is your own satisfaction. And it often turns out that what you like is often the thing that you can do better than all others. "Where your heart is, there is your treasure", says a Persian proverb. It is specially applicable in the field of hobbies and very often a hobbyist finds to his delight that what he has been able to do as a hobby is a welcome thing to hundreds or even thousands (as photography turned out for Eastman)—and then he often makes a fortune or atleast makes a good secondary income out of his hobby. Everyone of us will find many instances of this if he looks carefully arcund observantly.

Therefore far from being ashamed of hobbies, every man and woman should deliberately set about cultivating a hobby that brings him or her the greatest amount of mental and emotional pleasure—for hobbies provide a useful vent for many of our repressed emotions and often act as a safety-valve, while now and then if the choice has been intelligent, a hobby often develops into a worth-while proposition that may make your fortune or at least bring you a nice additional income. Therefore, decide to cultivate your hobby from to-day.

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"MOTILAL — As I Knew Him"

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU

A Great Lawyer, Brilliant Politician, *Genial Friend* *And, Above All* GENTLEMAN

(By SACHIDANANDA SINHA)

"The career of Motilal Nehru will continue to serve as a beacon-light to generations of Indians yet unborn and will illumine the path of Indian reformers amidst their dark and cheerless surroundings."

Thus Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha sums up his estimate of the life of Pandit Motilal Nehru in an interesting long article in "The Hindustan Review," extracts from which are reproduced below. Mr. Sinha knew Pandit Motilal as a friend and co-worker for well over thirty years and his personal reminiscences of the Great Pandit will be read with particular interest.

My intimate and affectionate relations with the late Pt. Motilal Nehru, extending over a period of nearly thirty -five years (1896 to 1931), I regard as one of the greatest privileges of my life. When I met him for the first time at Allahabad (in November, 1896), he had just turned thirty-five, and was at his zenith as a leading advocate and a great figure. Born at Delhi, in May 1861, and educated at a high school at Cawnpore, and later at the Muir Central College, Allahabad, he failed to graduate himself; so, and after passing the Intermediate examination, he appeared at the Allahabad High Court Law examination, and topped the list of the successful candidates in 1883, and settled down to practise, at Cawnpore. One of his elder brothers, Pt. Nand Lal, was a leading advocate in the Allahabad High Court at the time. On his death in 1886, Motilal transferred himself to the Allahabad High Court, and being an exceptionally sound and able lawyer, as also a skilful advocate, he managed to step into his brother's practice, before long. In 1896 (that is, only after ten years' practice in the High Court) he was raised by the Chief Justice and his brother judges to the higher status of an advocate, which placed him practically on the same footing as the Members of the British or the Irish Bar.

Great Social Figure

Early in life Motilal had adopted Western ways and manner of living and was, when I met him first, perhaps the greatest social figure at Allahabad. Soon after my settling down (in November, 1896), at Allahabad, I got one of those attacks of malarial fever, which had compelled me to give up my practice in Bihar, and betake myself to the more salubrious climate of the then real, but now the nominal capital of the United Provinces. After the fever had passed away, I was naturally dull and depressed for several days. The doctor, who was treating me, prescribed various tonics, from time to time, but they failed to cheer me up; and so one day growing desperate, he said to me; "I am going now to prescribe for you the best tonic I have in my repertory, and if that fails I can do nothing for you; but I am sure it will not fail; as it has never failed so far". I asked why he had not prescribed that tonic before. He said: "For the simple reason that the tonic was not available here till yesterday, when he arrived". What do you mean, doctor", I asked. "Is the tonic a medicine or a human being"? "Of course, a human being, or I would not have used the word 'he' for him". "Who on earth is he", I asked. He said "His name is Pandit Motilal Lal Nehru" Of Course, I had heard that name before, and was even thinking of calling on him soon after my recovery. But the way the doctor put it, calling him "the best tonic in his repertory", naturally roused my curiosity, and I begged of him to take me to him at once. He said: "I should wait for a couple of days to give Pandit Motilal a chance of settling down to normal conditions of life, after more than two months' absence during the long vacation of the High Court".

First Meeting

The doctor took me over to Motilal one evening soon after. The house I was then occupying was right at the back of Motilal's residence at that time—several years before he moved into his now well-known house, "Anand Bhawan" which he afterwards made over to the Congress for use as its headquarters. The Pandit received me most cordially, and soon made me feel quite at home. At the end of half an hour I felt as if I had known him all my life! By then it was dinner hour, and I got up to say good night, but he insisted that we should dine together, and not only that, but he ordered his servant to get from my house the food that had been got ready for my dinner. And so we sat down to a joint meal of pot-luck. The sharing of the meal together that evening was the foundation of a friendship which lasted till his death in February, 1931. During this long period, in spite of some political differences, it grew with our growth and strenthened with our strength, and lasted (in his case) from shore to shore.

Then and for many years afterwards, until in fact he was past fifty, Motilal was exceedingly handsome and prepossessing in appearance. He had charming manners, and was a man of strong individuality. He retained his good looks even in his old age. This is how a German journalist, who met him, described him in a German journal:—"When Pandit MMotilal lays aside his go'd spectacles and takes off his white Khaddar head-dress, he closely resembles an ancient Roman. He wears his robe of hand-woven Indian wool as if it were a toga, and when he raises his finely-modelled right hand, one feels that he could teach Mussolini the proper way to make a Roman salute! Before you attempt to discover what manner of man he is you are captivated by his presence and bearing". Apart, therefore, from his political leadership during the last dozen years or so of his life, he occupied naturally a very unique position in the social life of Upper India, in general and Allahabad, in particular. When, in 1920, he became a prominent figure in the 'new' Congress (discarding the constitutional methods and embarking on non-co-operation and civil disobedience) and discarded his tons of European clothes and locked them up for ever—even going the length of burning a few of them at one time—a number of newspapers addicted to cheap sensationalism, connected silly stories, evidently with a view to magnify his sacrifice not only in renouncing his extensive and lucrative practice but also his luxurious habits of ease and comfort. They re-iterated, for instance, that until he adopted the 'khaddar' costume his shirts had been sent to Paris for being laundered and all his clothes had come from Saville Row and Bond Street. Of Course, all this was sheer nonsense. But it was a fact that Motilal was extremely particular in his dress, and used to attire himself in fashionably-made and expensive clothes—according to the strict conventions and usages of the West.

I remember, for instance, Motilal's appearance at the Mayo Hall, Allahabad, in May, 1907, when he presided over the first session of the United Provinces Conference. Though the heat was intense, the weather being the hottest at that time in Upper India, Motilal was dressed in a braided, one-buttoned dark-grey morning coat, fancy-striped trousers and patent leather boots—every sartorial detail from the pearl pin in his foulard silk cravat down to the lavender spats over the varnished boots, bespeaking the meticulous care in dress for which he was then famous—sweltering, sweating and all the time wiping his face with a silk handkerchief, melting as he was with profuse perspiration, and reading out his presidential address, which was a slashing and a vigorous attack on the then exponents of, what he called, the "extremist" school! No one, who like myself, knew him intimately at the time—or even till a dozen years after—could ever conceive the Motilal of those days developing into the 'khaddar'-clad protagonist of the 'independence' party in the country, and living to make the deserted village of Allahabad —which had been practically abandoned by the provincial Government of Lucknow, and to which the Bombay mail does not think its worth while to go direct—the central headquarters of Indian nationalism by presenting, to the public, his well-built and specious residential house, "Anand Bhavan" which as "Swaraj Bhawan" is now justly regarded as place of pilgrimage by the members of the Congress party.

A Great Lawyer

As an advocate, Motilal was admittedly one of the greatest that India has produced, and I say this after having worked with and watched the conduct of cases of some of the greatest advocates—British and Indian—of the Calcutta, Allahabad and Patna High Courts. During the ten years that I practised in the Allahabad High Court I had frequent opportunities of watching his work, and I came to entertain a very high opinion of his skill in advocacy. He used to address the court not only in

(Continued on page 56)

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The Unique Dictator

DESMOND RYAN'S STUDY OF DE VALERA OF IRELAND

"There is no arrogance, affectation or pretentiousness about him. His manner is simple and easy . . .He will sacrifice himself readily, but he hesitates to sacrifice others . . . .He would lose an election rather than use the meaner tactics common to many Irish politicians. . . .It is obvious that his word once given is never broken and that when once a principle is at stake he is implacable, so that he receives his final justification since a link binds Dublin 1916, London 1921 and Geneva 1935".

This is how Desmond Ryan sums up the character of De Valera, the Irish leader in his book "The Unique Dictator" a critical review of which from the 'Irish Press' is reproduced below:

It is unusally difficult to write a life of a living statesman without offending either the truth or a large number of the public. The task is still more difficult when there is no special information at the biographer's disposal as to the private history and personality of his subject. In that case his book can be superficial only, drawn as it will be from other books or second-hand and third-hand sources generally.

The situation in which Mr. Desmond Ryan found himself when he set about his "Study"—he does not call it a "Life"—of Eamon de Valera was just that. And so the 'Unique Dictator' is what one would anticipate. It does not give us any further details than are already publicly known of Mr. de Valera's life story—indeed, it is wrong in some of what it does give from other sources—and his public career is followed by means of newspaper cuttings and books, books often fiercely partisan. Thus a great deal of Mr. Ryan's volume is quotation, without much attempt at summary. Indeed, some chapters are nearly all quotation and nothing can be quite so deadly in a book as long excerpts from speeches which depend for their interest and for their general comprehension on the passing circumstances in which they were spoken.

Distorts View

Nevertheless, Mr. Ryan's book has value. It blames and it praises: it glimpses the real de Valera and in some fine passages calls him forth magnificently. Because Mr. Ryan can show often a subtle appreciation of a leader's difficulties one regrets that his own political experiences got in the way and distorted his view of several major crises in the life he is summarising. Thus, despite the interesting survey he makes, he quite misses the true meaning of the conflict in America between the Devoy-Cohalan group and President de Valera. The real issue there was whether the policy of the Irish Government was to be decided by the elected representatives of Ireland of dictated by a cabal in the United States wholly free from responsibility. Mr. Ryan's missing of this point is important too from another angle, since it conceals from his readers the national importance of Mr. de Valera's supplanting the Friends of Irish Freedom by that vast organisation. The American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic. Also, a clear knowledge of the American situation would have given Mr. Ryan the real answer as to why the Irish in America failed to secure a definite plank in favour of recognition from the two Party conventions in the Presidential year of 1920. That failure was certainly not Eamon de Valera's.

Not Responsible For Civil War

So it is also with the still bigger issues on which this book touches. The most unsatisfactory chapters are those on the period between the Treaty and the bombardment of the Four Courts. Like so much else these chapters are overrich in quotation, and although Mr. de Valera's Thurles warning is quoted, and also his later references to it, the impression is left that this famous speech was an incitement to civil war. Mr. Ryan describes it as "deplorable" and a "gasconade." This springs partly from Mr. Ryan's own political sympathies which are such that he can describe the Free State side in the civil war as "an untried and hastily-trained army" winning a "victory over enormous odds." In fact, as we know, the odds and the armaments and the ex-service men were overwhelmingly on the side of the pro-Treaty party. Because of this bias, Mr. Ryan not only fails in his interpretation of Mr. de Valera's actions during that time, but fails also to provide his readers with any real basis for forming a judgment themselves.

Four public actions establish Mr. de Valera's attitude to the Treaty and to the almost certainty of civil war brought about by the signatures of the Plenipotentiaries against their written instructions and their own promises. We are clear, in any case, that it was not he who made civil war possible. When at the Cabinet meeting of December 3 Cathal Brugha was arguing with Griffith he said what was obvious to both sides, as Griffith's reply shows.

"Suddenly Brugha turned on him, saying: 'Don't you realise that if you sign this thing you will split Ireland from top to bottom?' The force of this seemed to strike Griffith, and he said: 'I suppose that's so'".

(Peace by Ordeal," p. 260).

A nation in arms when split proceeds normally to civil war. The signing of the Treaty was the starting point as Griffith, de Valera and Cathal Brugha were united in foreseeing.

Crucial Dates

Now for the crucial dates. The first is in December, 1921, when de Valera proposed Document No. 2 as an alternative to the Treaty. Mr. Ryan does not make very clear what Document No. 2 or its purpose was. Its purpose was to give the Plenipotentiaries and their Dail supporters a day out of the tragic blunder they had made. Drafted in similar terms to the Treaty—in order to make its acceptance by the other side easier—but preserving absolutely the independence and unity of Ireland, it was intended that the Dail would reject the Treaty, adopt Document No. 2 as a constructive peace proposal, and by offering it unitedly to Britain, regain the initiative and close the sundered ranks. True, Mr. de Valera was over-sanguine as to the result of this counter to the Treaty. He thought it would succeed. Human nature was not so idealised as he had believed. Document No. 2 not only failed in its purpose but through absurd misrepresentation, has been used ever since to scare a section of Republicans. But the proposals of this alternative was de Valera's first move to avert civil war.

His second was taken in the Dail itself in January when he pressed for guarantees from President Griffith, who had succeeded him, and Richard Mulcahy,

DE VALERA.

the new Minister for Defence, that the Republic and the Army would be kept intact until the election. A sincere pledge to that end would have been an encouragement to reason and patience on the part of both sections of the sundered Army.

Another Mistake

The third move to avert civil war was more successful: it was the proposal to the Ard-Fheis of Sinn Fein in February to postpone any general election until the Constitution arising from the Treaty was before the people "in its final form." Mr. de Valera won Griffith's consent to this and it was unanimously agreed. The fourth move was the decisive Pact of May 20 signed by Collins and de Valera for an agreed election, the pro-Treaty and anti-Treaty parties to stand as one unit and after the elections to form a Coalition. This unanimous adoption of the Pact by the Dail was followed by the resumed Ard-Fheis, at which Michael Collins on May 23, made the famous declaration directed at Britain that the Pact, even if it imperilled the Treaty, promised "stable conditions" and if any interference was tried "we must face what the stable conditions will enable us to face." On June 5 Mr. de Valera and Mr. Collins issued a joint appeal to the electorate to maintain the Pact. "Many of the dangers which threaten," says this joint appeal, "can be met only by keeping intact the forces which constituted the national resistance in recent years."

Mr. Ryan makes the curious statement that the "country repudiated the Pact." In fact, although Mr. Collins on June 14 coming straight from a hectoring by Churchill and Lloyd George in London, abandone his own signature and his pledge at the Ard-Fheis to maintain the Pact even against the Treaty, the Pact candidates were returned in overwhelming majority: 94 to 34, and of this 34 Labour won 17 seats after pledging itself to maintain the Coalition envisaged by the Pact. What Mr. Ryan mistakes for repudiation was that within the Pact a strong majority of pro-Treaty candidates were elected, but that possibility was provided for in the Pact itself.

Now all these facts are vital to any study of Mr. de Valera in the most crucial period in the years

(Continued on page 60)

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From Gretna To Adelaide

How A Girl's Abduction Led To The Founding Of A British Colony

By
Clifford Twelftree
A Well-Known
Australian Writer

The Commonwealth federated yet sovereign State of South Australia which, with pageantry, exhibition and carnival, is at this moment celebrating its centenary, owes its very existence to the abduction of a 15-year-old schoolgirl, the daughter of wealthy parents, from a select academy on the outskirts of Liverpool.

The girl was Ellen Turner, her abductor was Edward Gibbon Wakefield, and it happened in March, 1826. This is the story.

One day a carriage drew up outside Misses Daulbys' school for girls on the outskirts of Liverpool, and a man, apparently a servant, hurried inside the building. He was ushered into Miss Daulby and handed her a letter, which she read with some perturbation. It was rather disconcerting to be suddenly asked to authorise the departure of one of her pupils. But the letter, which was signed by a doctor stated that Ellon Turner's mother had been suddenly stricken with paralysis, that her father was away but had been sent for, and that so as not to frighten her Ellen should be told that her mother was about to move. So Miss Daulby sent her away in the carriage with the servant.

Ellon Turner was rather surprised, although he knew a removal was contemplated by her mother. The servant was a stranger to her, but he explained this by saying that he had been engaged as a butler for the new house. So the two drove to Albien Hotel, Manchester where the servant, whose name was Thevenot, said he had to pick up a doctor before proceeding to the Turner home at Shrigley. An amiable young man met them at the hotel, and in ten minutes the carriage with the three of them was rolling away toward the north of England—in the opposite direction to Shrigley and the Turner home. The young man was, of course, Wakefield.

A Wild Life

Born in 1796 Wakefield had previously distinguished himself by running away with a ward in chancery. On that occasion he had taken the initial precaution of securing the bride-to-be's consent. The marriage was a success, the Lord Chancellor took no proceedings, and for four years the couple lived together as husband and wife. Wakefield's material prospects had also improved. Before his marriage he had been a King's Messenger and had lived rather a wild life on the continent, but afterwards he was appointed to Turin as secretary to the under-secretary to the Legation.

A daughter was born in 1817. In June 1820, a son, born in London cost him his wife. The blow was a heavy one for the unstable young man, and he plunged into a wild life in Paris, finding time, however, to write several essays on politics. Then, apparently with the idea of financing himself for a political career, he carried out the audacious and follardy abduction of Ellen Turner.

Wakefield's stepmother, his brother William, and Edward Thevenot, their servant, were accomplices in the plot. The stepmother had obtained exact information of the Turner household from the solicitor to the Turner family and had discovered that Mr. Turner was leaving for France, and that Mrs. Turner was not in good health. The plan, as later carried out was then devised.

Having abducted her from the school, Wakefield persuaded Ellen to marry him by telling her that her father had been ruined and owed £60,000 to his uncle a banker. Wakefield's family solicitor, so he said, had suggested that settlements should be drawn up and that the property be transferred to her as a safeguard. The solicitor had also suggested that Wakefield should marry Ellen.

Ellen, curiously enough, agreed to the arrangements, and the couple drove on to Gretna Green, where they were by David Laing the famous blacksmith, who stated at the subsequent trial that the young lady had given him £1 and had "embraced her husband very agreeably." The husband and wife then went to Paris. In the meantime Miss Daulby the schoolmistress, discovered the deception that had been practised, and raised a hue and cry. Police action followed and the pair were brought back to England. Wakefield was charged, but in fairness to him, it is only right to say that he behaved with perfect propriety throughout.

Eventually he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and his brother William to a similar period. The stepmother was not brought up for judgment. The marriage was annulled, and in 1829 Ellen Turner married somebody else.

Became A Changed Man

During his imprisonment Wakefield became a changed man. He Studied and wrote, paying particular attention to colonial economics and the death penalty. He became known by his writings as a sincere reformer, and the "Athenaeum" said of him that he had 'laboured wisely and diligently to atone for the wrongs he committed, and every good man will be content to forget that her ever erred." He developed a theory of colonization which was three-fold in its application. His idea was that (a) crown lands for agriculture should be sold at a sufficiently high price to compel labourers to work for landowners until they had saved enough to buy their own land (b) the "sufficiently high price" would induce capitalists to migrate and take up land, since there would be no difficulty in finding labour, and (c) colonists should be given not only representative but responsible government which, in his estimation, was the only way of binding mother country and colonies.

Wakefield further provided that the revenue obtained from such sales of land should be used for paying the passages of carefully selected labourers out to Australia or other Colonies.

After he had served his sentence in prison, Wakefield gathered round him a band of enthusiastic followers who formed the National Colonization Society. This society acquired considerable influence, sufficient, in fact, to promote two important experiments in colonization. The more important was the foundation, in 1836, of South Australia, on the basis of his theory.

How It Worked

The success of the experiment, however, was only partial. Speculation and mismanagement, both in Adelaide and London, marred the colony's early days, and the British government had, ultimately, to come to its financial rescue. These "teething troubles" over, however, the colony's success was assured. Wakefield's ability has been described as almost genius. Both thinker and man of action, he was besides ambitious, courageous and tenacious. But his defects spoilt his success. If his aims were unselfish, his methods were often unscrupulous and degenerated into mere scheming and intrigue. His sanguine temperament sometimes led him into serious mistakes, and his habit of suspicion estranged him from many of his friends. Nevertheless his high position in the ranks of Empire builders is undisputed, and it has been said of him that no other man in the nineteenth century left such an enduring mark on British colonization. His most enduring work was his constant advocacy of responsible colonial government the principle of which was gradually accepted but the British Government and People. He undoubtedly did very much to remove the two great obstacles to Australian development—the distance which made migration unpopular and the convict system with which it began and which made it even more unpopular. It was largely through Wakefield's efforts that the transportation committee's report on the latter obstacle ultimately gave the "unclean things its death warrant."

It is nevertheless a strange coincidence that South Australia, the first settlement of free men in Australia, was made possible by the ideas of a man while he was serving a prison sentence.

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Books & Their Writers

CATHECISM OF LOVE

LOVERS. By Gina Kaus. Translated by June Head. Ivor Nicholson and Watson. 7s. 6d.

Book reviewers who have to read on an average at least three to four new books a week ranging from Wild West tales to discourses on the lesser-known Rites of the Tantrikas become naturally enough a little sceptical about the merits of a book as set forth by a writer of blurbs. It is so rarely, as in the present instance, that it tends to undervalue the writer's gifts or the marvellous promise it holds out to the reader. The blurb in 'Lovers' manufactures a comparatively luke-warm enthusiasm in your breast though it mentions that the book has "on the Continent been called the Catechism of love and is a beautiful and exhaustive study on that time-old and ever-intriguing theme."

It is so difficult, too, to be impartial about a book one has so thoroughly enjoyed. It does not matter if it was pleasing because it was good or good because it was pleasing from an un-literary stand-point. One has enjoyed every word of it and one is grateful to the writer for the entertainment.

Anyone who has been in love (and who has not?) in that intellectual and complex way peculiar to our age will find in "Lovers" an uncanny and searching reflection of what he has felt. The story, such as it is, is slight. But it unfolds with peculiar precision the psychological reactions of two men and two women to one another. The translation is adequate and the book is full of intriguing passages and shrewd bits of wisdom like the following:—"Gabriele discovered that it is far easier to conquer a man than to understand him, far easier to capture a scalp than to pierce through it to the mind. Aggressive love finds its fulfilment in victory. Maternal love in the child. But the love which is a continual nostalgia for something close at hand yet unattainable can never know fulfilment. It is one of the eternal quests which have no end. . . .

"An artist can only give out what it is in him. . . You cannot experience life as a frivolous operetta and expect to interpret it as significant drama."

"Gabriele could not understand that feeling, Gabriele to whom love meant a search for happiness, a search for herself, for those scattered parts of herself which must be found and assembled before she could be complete. . . ."

Terese said: "Yes, Gabriele, sooner or later we always run away from the things that make us happy, but sorrow is our real home, we never tire of it, never escape its bitter fascination. . . ."

H. C. V.

A Book Of Essays

A BOOK OF ESSAYS. Compiled by N. C. Das. The Cuttack Trading Co., Cuttack, (Orissa). Rs. 2.

This is a very handy collection of essays from the pen of notable Indian writers on subjects of topical interest. Articles by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Professor Sanyal, Prof. Devaprasad Ghosh, Dr. Majumdar, Dr. Annie Besant, on such weighty subjects like Education, Good manners, Libraries. The Problem of Indian Poverty, Economic Independence of Women, Dairying and Agriculture in India are included in the book. The work is meant for the student community, who will find this anthology useful and interesting.

R. V.

Tragedies And Triumphs Of First Five Year Plan

ANOTHER CLASSIC OF RUSSIAN LIFE BY MAURICE HINDUS

Perhaps, no other writer has done more to acquaint the world with facts of the new Russian life than Maurice Hindus. His early novels, "Humanity Uprooted", "Red Bread", "The Great Offensive" and "Broken Earth", all portraying post-revolutionary Russia, are among the best-sellers of the last ten years. These novels, however, dealt with the earlier phases of the Revolution—the Civil War, the New Economic Policy and the advent of collectivization. "Under Moscow Skies", his latest novel, has the First Five Year Plan as its setting. "To me", he says in the Foreword, it "will always remain one of the saddest and most heroic periods in the Revolution and which in my judgment will decide the destiny of the Russian people more than any other event in their history." And he has certainly given of his best in presenting a vivid panorama of this phase of Post-Revolution Russia. "Under Moscow Skies" is the best novel that has yet come from the pen of Maurice Hindus.

The main character in the novel is Bernard, an American journalist, whose grandfather was a Russian emigrant. Bernard, has, therefore, a natural interest in Russia—the home of his ancestors—and he has also a good command over the Russian language. Thus when he arrives in Moscow "he knew that for him the trip would be more than a journalistic errand. It would be a pilgrimage replete with excitement and uncertainty".

For his purposes Hindus has got the most useful central character. As a journalist and an American Bernard is informal, inquisitive and eager to know every thing. He knows the language of the country well and so he may mix with the people without any difficulty. And his Russian ancestry gives him a greater understanding of the Russian character and ideology. With such a man as the main pivot Hindus builds a long and fascinating story which tells us more about the new Russia, its problems and paradoxes, than any travel book or sociological study can over tell. The chapters describing the Berezevo mills their veritable ruin by neglect and carelessness and their final redemption by concerted proletarian effort are perhaps the most inspiring part of the book.

VARIED CHARACTERS

To get into closer touch with the realities of Russian life Bernard goes to live in a house tenanted by workers, a few intellectuals and one or two remnants of the old aristocracy and middle class. This house may well be symbolic of the whole of Russia. What a variety of characters one finds! The lovable old Vladimir Yegorovitch, veteran Soldier, one of the old order, with whom Bernard has taken up lodgings, has adapted his life to new conditions and enjoys himself whatever the price of sugar in the market. Andrey, earnest efficient and painstaking in the service of his Cause, is a typical Communist official. His wife Anna was a conscientious communist worker organizer of the Clubhouse and a good wife—till Bernard appeared on the scene. The romantic side of her character, then, got the upper hand resulting in her divorce from Andrey and marriage to Bernard. Even then, however, she cannot tear herself away from the Cause and after a few months of luxurious honeymooning in Paris she returns to her country and her

(Continued on page 14)

A VALUABLE ART COMPENDIUM

"Modern Art In Western India"

MODERN ART IN WESTERN INDIA, edited by Kanaiyalal Vakil, with Foreword by Sir Pheroze Sethna New Book Co., Bombay. Price Re. 1/8.

Artists and others generally interested in modern Art tendencies in Western India would find much valuable material in this excellent brochure edited by Syt. Kanaiyalal Vakil. It is a record of the exhibition of Indian Art which was arranged some two years ago by the India Society in London of which specimens of art from Western India had formed a most prominent feature. Besides the reports of meeting and discussions, lectures and press opinions the brochure gives a very useful and up-to-date bibliography of Modern Art in Western India. Syt. Kanaiyalal Vakil's lecture on "National Reconstruction In Art, Historic Phases" and Mr. Gladstone Solomon's lecture on "Modern Art In Western India" form two features of special interest—both of them being critically retrospective. Syt. Vakil's lecture, one is gratified to note, concludes his survey with a remark which is both apt and opportune. "Indian art is not nationally unique" he says, "It is internationally significant".

The brochure is illustrated with fifteen pictures representing the best specimens of Western Indian Art which were exhibited in London. It is, thus, a most useful as well as fascinating Art compendium, though one wishes it could have been possible to publish it earlier.

K. A. A.

LATEST FICTION

THE BUS LEAVES THE VILLAGE by Robert Eton (Lawrence W. Meynell); Ivor Nicholson and Watson. 7s. 6d.

Like Arnold Bennet, Robert Eton has condensed the plan of his novel into the span of the inward and outward journey of the Heyton Bus, and at the same time drawn life-like pictures of about half a dozen characters who travelled by the bus and gives the reader intimate knowledge of the sorrows anxieties, expectations, love and tragedies that occur in the space of half a day to various persons. The recapitulation of the past histories to give a correct understanding of the present story of the journey of the several individuals is well fitted in with the scheme and is well-guarded from falling into the category of 'past history,' and the pen picture of rural England that is drawn is vivid and it holds the reader steadily on till the end. The characters of the sour-tempered old spinster, Agnes Cleaver, her worldly sister Victoria, of Canon James Thewby of Longhampton, who has to face the results of his egotistic life of 18 years in wedlock, the happy ending of the aspirations of Mary Price, and the magnanimity of Tom Dixon in accepting her despite the fact of her having a pre-marital child, the tragedy of Transport Inspector, Sidney Haye's life with the gruesome end of driver Reggie Hobart, and above all the happy culmination of the love of Barbara Bilburn and Roger Hackness bear testimony to the orginality of the facile interweaving of the incidents into the episode of the journey of the bus.

PAINTED POST LAW, by Tom Gunn; Ivor Nicholson and Watson.

This is one of the Wild Western stories of Ranch-land, where horse-leather and six-guns, used without sparing, are the only real aids to the maintenance of peace and order, besides what little intelligence is required to make use of them at the right time. And in the latter respect, the author has shown how Sheriff Blue Steel and his Deputy Shorty Watts made the best use of it in successfully exterminating a gang which had committed a mail-coach robbery involving a large consignment of gold ingots. Another character that deserves mention is that of Jackpot Jordan, a card-trick player who turns good and helps the process of the maintenance of law. The book is never wanting in thrills to the last.

X JONES, by Harry Stephen Keeler; Ward Lock and Co.

Solution of the Marceau Murder Mystery by the 'fourth dimensional' deductions, which after all prove, the tragedy to be the natural end of an atavistic manifestation of hereditary epilepsy, though barely one eighth part of the blood can be said to be direct heir to the disease. But the hallucinations of the deceased which led to the mystic resort he left of the process of his death make their deciphering almost impossible but by Xenius Jones' method which leads to the correct solution and leaves no doubt about the suspected murder being nothing but an end in a epileptic fit, which takes its toll after 128 years of its descent into the blood of the victim But the reference to Nanoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of France, as the author thereof at the end of the novel is really regrettable.

"An Infant Industry"

The Dionne Quintuplets Attract 500,000 Visitors To Ontario

"What is Ontario."

"A Canadian Province where the quintuplets live," the clever school child of the near future will reply. "What is Ontario's chief invisible export?"

"Why, the Dionne quintuplets, of course," will be the answer, delivered in a tone of wonder at this probing of the obvious.

ON "INFANT INDUSTRY."

Exaggeration? Perhaps but only poetic. For consider that at least 500,000 Americans have visited the Demoiselles Dionne so far this year. They have thought enough about them to travel the 300 miles that Callender lies from the border at any favoured point of crossing. Total the amount that this cost them in gasoline and oil and repairs, in rail or motorbus fares in meals and drinks and overnight accommodation, in souvenir postcards or calendars or native wood-carvings, in incidental purchases 'en route' and one arrives at a figure of dol 20 per head spent in Ontario alone, or a total of dol. 10,000,000. For a strictly infant industry, it must be conceded, the Dionnes do well.

"WHAT IS THE APPEAL?"

This movement of half a million Americans to an obscure Canadian village in the heart of a semi-wilderness is a phenomenon challenging psychologists. What is the appeal of the five tiny Dionnes? What brings these sober citizens to spend an hour watching five children at play under the eye of their nurse?

We can, of course, ask Dr. Defoe. This little country practitioner turned guardian, general manager, radio broadcaster and film agent has an answer. "Just forget psychology" he says, "it's a problem in simple arithmetic". The appeal of the Dionnes rests on the fact that they are the only living quintuplets of whom the world has record. They are a natural phenomenon, like Niagara Falls.

Each Winter as the human tide ebbs it leaves Callender more and more a village living from, by and for five of its youngest inhabitants. Even the unwilling Mr. Dionne, with his refreshment stand and his autographs at 25 cents each, is becoming more and more an economic dependent on the daughters for whose arrival he once expressed the opinion "I ought to be shot."

Mesdames LeGros and LeBel, the two midwives who had brought three of the Dionnes into the world before Dr. Dafoe arrived, have long given up midwifery for the more remunerative occupation of lending their fame and presence to another refreshment stand. Tourist cabins have sprung up like mushrooms between Callender and North Bay and a hotel is talked of.

A FREE EXHIBITION.

The babies themselves do not profit from their visitors. Far from it, since their guardians have built free resthouses and a screened ampitheatre from which their guests can see the children at play without being seen themselves.

To make a charge for this entertainment "would seem too commercial," explained Dr. Dafoe, "and, besides, by making it free we can keep control. We don't want to put the babies on view, for instance, if we think the weather is unsuitable, no matter how many people have come to see them. Indirectly, of course, we recognize that the more people who come to visit the girls the better for their financial prospects.

"We want to accumulate enough capital so the girls can live on the interest; and despite tales of their fortune we haven't done that yet. Besides we feel that the people of this continent at least have a certain right to see them. We have not forgotten the gifts that poured in from the United States in the early days or the fact that the children are wards of the Ontario Government. We want people to have a look at them also as object-lessons in child hygiene."

The means which the little doctor has devised to make it possible for daily thousands to see the babies without being seen are simple and ingenious. Twice a day the sisters are led to an open-air playground, there to amuse themselves for an hour morning and afternoon on dry, Summer days, and half an hour when the days are shorter and colder. When this writer last visited them the bite and smoky tang of Canadian Autumn was already in the air, but some 200 cars had parked outside the nursery and more were arriving.

From a preferred position he saw five tiny forms emerge from the former hospital (now a nursery because, as Dr. Dafoe says, there are no longer any sick children there). Yvonne and Annette, although the sturdiest of the five insist on being drawn by the little doctor in their wagon. Cecile and Emelie tooter along sturdily on their own active but wayward legs. Marie, small but full of individuality, finds something to divert her attention at the nursery door.

"Come Marie, viens ici," calls the doctor, and Marie, obedient but gravely contemplative, obeys the bilingual imperative. She is clad like her companions in blue woollen helmet coat, mitts and gaiters and black overshoes which simulate Russian boots. Thus garbed, the quintuplets are marvellously alike, yet with each month individual differences thrust further through the soft bloom of babyhood.

ENTER, THE FIVE.

They enter their playground through a lobby on one side of which is a rest room. The lobby is fenced off by a three-foot railing which it is no feat at all for the sisters to climb. But they are growing up and prefer to make a a decorous entrance through the gate because that involves the grown-up feat of latch-lifting.

The centre of the playground is occupied by a sandpile. At one end is a cement swimming pool, which in a few years will become a skating rink in Winter. Between the swimming pool and sandpile is a sort of lookout tower, which soars on ladder-like stilts to a dizzy height of six feet. The five devotees of pleasure make straight for their sandpile and begin the morning's activities with mining and construction work. Yvonne, disregarding ancient maxims about what the well-dressed girl should wear outdoors, finds that her mitts are an encumbrance and shucks them off. As at a signal Annette, Cecile, Emelie and Marie shuck off theirs.

A CRISIS IS PASSED.

Annette, rejecting an industrial career for the pleasures of maternity, finds her doll and begins to play with it. Yvonne and Cecile and Emelie and Marie simultaneously go female. But Yvonne cannot find her doll and thinks Cecile's will do as well. Her nurse intervenes. Rebellion suddenly rears its ugly head and in an awful moment Yvonne pinches her nurse's cheek. For an instant the air is tense and Authority totters on its throne. Will Cecile, Annette, Emelie and Marie also start to pince?

Yvonne kisses her nurse's cheek. Authority straightens its cap and from the five hundred mothers watching behind the screened windows comes a sigh of relief. Right has triumphed.

While the children play, those who have come from far and near to see them file past a turnstile into either of two narrow, semi-circular, roofed halls. Into the interior walls white-screened panes are let. Through these the babies may be seen; but the babies themselves, if the spectators observe the placarded notice not to attract their attention, see nothing. All they hear is a faint rumble of voices and foot-steps, which, so far as may be judged, means nothing to them.

ORDERS SOMETIMES VIOLATED

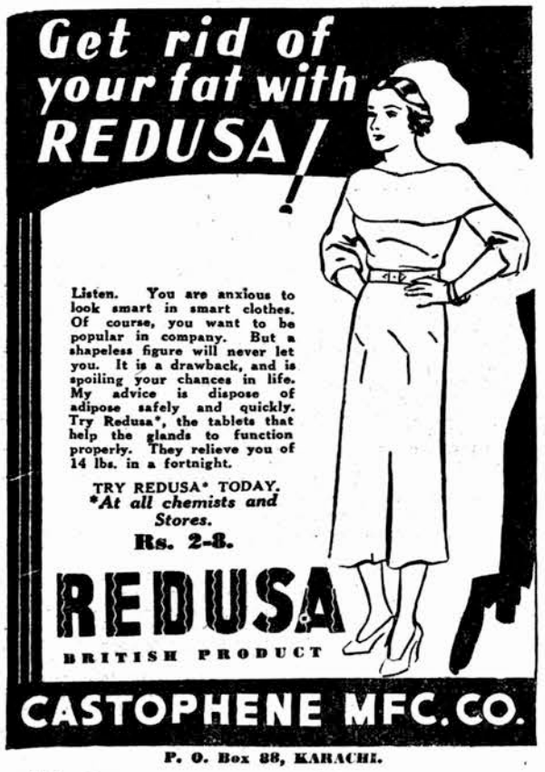
The injunction to be neither seen nor heard is not always obeyed. Despite the surveillance of two mounted policemen, an occasional woman finds it impossible to bridle what it would be kind to call her maternal instinct. Under the writer's eye one such waved to Yvonne. Yvonne waved back, as naturally as a princess, and resumed her play.

Obviously the sisters are still too young for their goldfish life to have become a problem. Dr. Dafoe is far more concerned about the effect of film-making upon them. They have made two full-length pictures, will make another next year and have a contract for two more.

"It takes me a month to get them back to normal again," grumbles the little doctor.

An informal census of the visiting half million indicates that it comprises ranchers, farmers, business men, doctors, lawyers and an occasional psychologist, perhaps even an occasional racketeer; wives sisters and daughters and a large sprinkling of children. Slowly they file past and stare at the children through their million eyes. Eyes avid with curiosity, hard with cupidity young eyes alight with friendly interest, old eyes tender with vicarious maternity.—"New York Times."

Then there was the Mayor of a great city who, hurried by the press to make a statement regarding the current crime wave, hemmed and hawed and finally trumpeted to the delighted reporters: "The police are fully able to meet and compete with all criminals."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ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Ahmedabad Beats Berlin—"Nritya Karnataka"—A Bold Venture—High-Priests And Priestesses Were Not There—Strong Rhythms—And Free Dance Movements—Decorative Costumes—Expressive Music—Distinction From "Kathakali"—Affinities With "Kathak"

Reuter's correspondent at Berlin has informed the world about an extremely instructive decree proclaimed by Dr. Goebbels and blessed by Herr Hitler. It has been formulated to regulate criticisms of, among other things, works of art. The decree was announced last week, at a joint meeting of the Cultural Chamber of the Reich and the organisation "Strength Through Joy."

Dr. Goebbels is reported to have said that "it could not be tolerated that youngsters of 22 should criticise in the Press the work of men of 40 or 50 years of age. They should first train themselves to describe such works of art, which itself needed much knowledge and training."

The Ahmedabad Sahitya "Sammelan" went one step further. It deserves to be immortalised for its doctrines. It upheld the elderly wisdom which guided the "Sammelan" for no other tangible reason than its antiquity, alike in age and ideas. The "knowledge and training," the apparent justification for the fiat of the German elders, were unnecessary for their Aryan confreres of Gujarat.

Knowledge Proudly Disowned

In fact, "knowledge and training" of the specific subject they were supposed to be discussing were just the one thing they proudly disowned. Knowledge and training were all on the side of the young artists who had risen in revolt against their mandates on art. The Progressive Writers and the young artists fought opportunely and well for their intellectual integrity and convictions, for the fundamental principles of public life, thought and activities.

Meaning And Utility

Their fight had meaning and utility because their convictions and principles were applied to and tested by specific events. If they aspire to continue the good work they have begun, as they have apparently determined, they must continue to educate the nation's mind and public opinion in the light of specific events. It requires no arc-light illumination to detect the major plank, or shall one say, main refrain, of those who were the dominant decorative "motif" of the "Sammelan."

"Nritya Karnatak"

The "Nritya Karnataka" which the Karnataka Kala Mandal arranged at the C. J. Hall last Sunday, with the assistance of Syt. K. S. Karanth was, in many ways, a bold venture. In the first place, "Nritya Karnataka" had not an interesting legend of discovery by an ominiscent "Oriental" from the West. It was heralded without the indispensable certificates from equally ominiscent "leaders."

The Wrong Method For Bombay

It was unknown in the drawing-rooms where parlour knights swoon away in lyric ecstasies about the charming delicacies of Indian art and often lay down final laws about its past, present and future. The artistes were poor, obviously unconventional in the drapery and equally obviously incompetent to grant appealing interviews to the benevolent gentlemen of the press or the more obliging gentle ladies of "society."

To come to Bombay or for that matter to any of the big towns, presumably active centres of art and culture, in India in these conditions is to court not only failure but also to provoke dangerous hostility. Fortunately, Syt. Karanth and his "Yakshgana" troupe relied for their support less on the fashionable crowd on the upper deck than on the unpretentious humanity below it. But the patronage of Karnataki 'desh-bandhus', if the reports of the "Nritya Karnataka" at the Jinnah Hall are correct, was not altogether an unmixed asset. It would appear that they wanted more talk and less dance. I mention this only to illustrate the realities from which the 'popular' student and exponent of ancient Indian art and culture almost invariably isolates himself.

Comment Disillusions Softy Talk

This demand for talk is a comment on the illiteracy—in art and culture—which accompanies both the artisan custodians of ancient art and culture and their custom-bound audience and atrophied outlook. Knowledge and intelligent training can alone recreate or reconstruct what custom, or superstition or tradition has helped merely to preserve and often stagnate. Syt. Karanth in bringing the "Yakshagana" troupe to Bombay has found the necessity of both. It is true that the crowd accustomed to the "Oriental" diet in the Western way was not quite conspicuous at the "Nritya Karnataka" functions. But there was altogether an appreciable number of earnest students and exponents of the dance at the reception arranged for "Nritya Karnataka" by the Universal Arts League at Simla House. Some of them were to be seen also at the C. J. Hall recital.

More Natural Atmosphere.

But a great number took advantage of the function arranged by the Universal Arts League, which the Mayor attended. Was it natural coincidence that the dances demonstrated on the verandah of the Simla House for an open-air court-yard audience were more eloquent of the inherent strength of the Karnataki dance traditions? Perhaps, it was. For, the "Yakshgana" troupe was, obviously, unaccustomed to the modern stage and was rather unnerved by the conflicting demands both at Jinnah Hall and C. J. Hall of the unevenly graded audience.

Syt. Karanth and his colleagues have, despite the obvious handicaps of the venture, positively gained by their courageous undertaking. Both at the C. J. Hall and at the Universal Arts League's function at Simla House there were those who felt grateful to Syt. Karanth and his colleagues for the experience first-hand of "Nritya Karnataka." For it revealed to them artistic possibilities hitherto mostly unsuspected, possibilities that would be, if Karnatakis, like Syt. Karanth, are so inclined, the proud distinction of the traditional dance forms which Karnataka possesses from the past.

Not Merely An Acquisition

It is not enough to possess it. It is necessary to understand and appreciate it. And, for courageous workers like Syt. Karanth, it is not enough even to passively appreciate it. The Karnatak distinction must be the inspiration for the active art instrument of national service.

The printed page has been seldom so misleading and so unsatisfactory as when it tries to depict or communicate the character or experience of unfamiliar dance forms. There has been so much of the printer's ink wasted on the extraneous, if not entirely irrelevant qualities of, say, the "Manipuri," the "Britachari," "Bharata-Natya" or "Kathakali" dances that it was something of a revelation to observe the "Yakshagana" dancers.

Literary Analogies

The "Yakshagana" dances have suffered from literary analogies and far-fetched apologies by those who have learnt the blind worship of the better advertised provincial dances of the country. One good result of the bold enterprises like undertaken by Syt. Karanth is to demolish the literary prejudices and preconceived notions of the traditional dance forms and to stir those who have not only learnt to discuss but judge as well by rote.

Far-Fetched Analogies.

The "Yakshagana" dances have often been compared with Kathakali with a more or less pronounced apologetic note. The "Nritya Karnataka" are not in any sense less important than 'Kathakali.' The resemblance of the epic character dancers with similar artistes of Kathakali is obvious. The costume, make-up and, generally, in interludes of movement one could easily notice the 'Kathakali' trend. But what has not been clearly seen hitherto and openly acknowledged is the affinity which "Yakshagana" distinctly denotes by its free body movements unburdened by the miming elaborations of the "mudras." The costumes of the "Yakshgana" artistes were, moreover, in their harmonious tone and the decorative "ensemble" and ornaments in their refinement decidedly of a cultivated taste and standard higher than the one saw in the "Kathakali" costumes and decoration. Finally, the "Yakshagana" dance forms seemed to be more pliant than "Kathakali" to the demands of an artistic medium and theme.

Pliant Strength

Syt. Karanth's "Chitra," "Day and Night" or "Shabar Shanker" compared with the more traditionally orthodox "Karnarjuna" and "Bhisma Vijaya" have indicated the pliant strength of the Karnataki tradition. Syt. Ganpat Prabhu, Chandu and other "Yakshagana" artistes have, without doubt, demonstrated their skill. But they deserved better facilities and certainly better presentation. It is to be hoped that Syt. Karanth and the newly found Karnataka Kala Mandal will help them to re-visit Bombay and give, under proper guidance and direction, the full benefit of their artistic talents and skill.

Syt. Karanth's Task

It is, however, to Syt. Karanth himself, Srimati Leela Karanth and Syt. Shastry—the group of the "Shabar Shanker"—that I particularly look forward. Their adaptation of the Karnataki technique, their employment of expressive music and their earnest response to the necessities of rhythmic movement—all these persuade one to expect what they have only promised during their present visit to Bombay. The sheer straightforwardness of traditional training and the instructive reactions to rhythm, movement and gestures which the elderly "Yakshagana" artistes indicated could be supplemented by them by intelligent economy and dramatic intensity of the traditional dance forms—specifically planned for presentation on the modern stage.

First Earnest Token.

Syt. Karanth's costumes need complete revision. And, the music justifiably expressive ought to have been provided by a musical instrument less outrageous than the booming "harmonium." Syt. Karanth should, moreover, see that he 'edits' the dances severely. He should not emulate the tedious long-drawn interludes of the traditional dance-cum-story-telling-cum-folk drama of the "Yakshagana." If he is less emphatic in his dance movements, if Srimati Leela Karanth is more freely confident and Syt. Shastry offered the right scope, the "Shabar Shanker" dance would be the first earnest token of distinct achievement. I mention these defects not unconscious of the existence of "child prodigies," "society girls" and those specimens or species of genius that would improvise as it goes and jump along, beyond, around and sometimes across the footlights in self-satisfied wonder.

Imported "Orientals"

Nor am I unconscious of the imported variety of "Orientals" who condescend to recognise our art forms and give us their decided values. The "Natrajas," the "Indradevas," the "Devis" and the "Apsaras" whose 'gifts' are 'heavenly' for the cine-fans and 'killingly charming' for the lounging heroes and heroines. It is because I am more than conscious of their existence that I have to warn Syt. Karanth and his colleagues.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS

(Continued from page 11)

LAW COLLEGE LIBRARY

Catalogue of Books in the Library of the Government Law College, Bombay, brought upto March 1936 (Parts I and II, Part III, and Supplement No. I).

The history of the Library is one of steady expansion. It now contains a respectable total of 7,000 books. The preparation of a proper Catalogue of the books was taken in hand so far back as 1916. The work was completed and was printed at the Government Central Press last year. It is undoubtedly true that the publication of the Catalogue will greatly enhance the utility of the Library. The books consist mostly of Codes and Statutes, text-books, law reports, Indian English and Foreign, and general reference books besides some rare books. The Catalogue brings to light some omissions of books one would like to have in a good law library. The Catalogue is bound to prove useful not only to students of the Law School, but also to past students, as membership of the Library is permitted to the latter on payment of a moderate annual fee. The Catalogue is intelligently planned and carefully executed. The price of Parts I and II is Re 1-2 and Part III is priced at 11 annas.

N. H. P.

ON SCOTLAND

THE LAND I LOVE. By Annie S. Swan. Ivor Nicholson and Watson. 5|- net.

Annie S. Swan is one of those interesting woman-writers who have the gift of passing shrewd and practical judgment on men and affairs. Her books "My Life", "We Travel Home", etc., are read by many people with advantage. She writes in this book with love and deep abiding affection of strong natures about the country of her birth, the great bonny land, which has inspired Scotsmen to do great deeds and fill the world with her name. She writes of "Scotland, the stern Mother" who has not pampered her sons and daughters, but trained them in a hard-school and sent them forth conquering great 'games' for England. The pibrock of Donald Dhu is not hushed, it is still calling Scotsmen to fight for the land, not only of Scott and Burns, of Douglas and Argyle, of Stuart and Buccleuh, but of the men of the soil, men of the country, where "there's mair room" where there are "the trees, an' the grass, an' the birds" of men who love the 'airth'. The book is true, it rings true. She loves to hear Scottish tongue spoken by doughty Lothians in England in the market-place of Hertford. "From my observations in many lands I have come to the conclusion that poverty in Scotland is more decent and more dignified than anywhere else in the world". We read of Scotland "where books were more than meat, and the growth of the soul more important than raiment."

There are some people of the cosmopolitan or the pseudo-cosmopolitan type who often criticise patriotism or love of land as a doubtful asset and provocative of mischief. Annie S. Swan who is obviously a well-balanced person is bound to delight the hearts of Scotsmen "wherever they are or in whatever land they roam", even in India (comment is superfluous). This is a book about Scotts' Land, the poet and novelist, the magician who discovered for us Scotland.

Is there a Man with Soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said. . . .

R. V.

EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

An Example For India

"CHANGING MAN: THE SOVIET EDUCATION SYSTEM." Beatrice King. Gollancz. 10-6 net.

Some months ago, one of the weekly organs of the Yellow Press published an article purporting to be written by an Oxford graduate, in which he exposed the case of himself and five of his school companions. By the aid of grants and scholarships, they had graduated at different Universities. But on leaving college, they found to their complete disillusion that their advanced education appeared to stand them in very little stead in their search for a job. After months of unemployment, they were forced to grasp any opening that presented itself to them, only to discover that they were doing less congenial work and were earning less than many of their old classmates who, on leaving school, had passed on to technical institutes or had gone straight to work in office, shop or factory.

The writer concluded very peevishly that his education had been of no use to him and that he and his friends had all determined not to give any of their children the opportunity for higher education. The article was riddled with the false logic and muddled thinking which characterises most Yellow Press Journalism, but it certainly did reveal some of the lamentable deficiencies of our present educational system, conditioned as it is by the anamolies and contradictions of our economic system. In India, the despair and disillusion amongst graduates are even more intense and their outlook even more dreary in a country which supports the largest unemployed intelligentsia in the world. Here education has been perverted far more ruthlessly than in the home country and its only real object appears to be to turn out men with sufficient intelligence to enable them to occupy minor clerical posts.

Recent statistics of educational facilities provided by the Indian Railway Administration for its employees showed that in 1934-5, the Eastern Bengal Railway spent Rs. 14,705 on the education of Indian employees and Rs. 68,935 for the children of Anglo-Indian and European employees. The G. I. P. Railway had no Indian schools, but 11 Anglo-Indian and European schools which though intended primarily for children of European and Anglo-Indian employees, admit 20 per cent Indians with the sanction of the Agent. And this state of affairs is typical of the appalling inadequacy of existing provisions for adult and child education, and of the indifference of the Government towards any serious effort to improve the situation. No thinking or even unthinking individual can imagine that the encouragement of improved farms for stud bulls provides any solution to the problem of instructing and educating the vast masses of India.

But all who are alive to the pressing urgency of this problem and who do seek for some real solution will be well advised to read Miss Beatrice King's study of the Soviet Education System. Many of the difficulties which confronted the Soviet authorities and which have been tackled, and in large measure overcome, are difficulties which will have to be faced in India.

During the early years of the Soviet Regime, the lamentable state of disrepair of the existing schools, the lack of equipment and of trustworthy teachers, and the primary urgency of more immediate problems made the provision of "education free for all, irrespective of race or creed" in reality an aim for future fulfilment. But during this early period intensive Communist research work was carried on resulting in a continuous modification of the system. The industrial-economic 5-Year Plan, drawn up to begin in 1928, was also cultural and by the encouragement and increase of schools for illiterate adults, both urban and rural, and factory apprentice schools, education responded to the urgent needs of industry and agriculture. The situation was again reviewed in July, 1932, when the 5-Year Plan was nearing completion, and in the light of the new conditions which had emerged provision was made for a much higher standard of achievement.

The educational process, with its essentially class-less character, was to be brought within the reach of everybody, and adapted where necessary to the peculiar needs of the various types. But the completely free and subsidised education of the U.S.S.R. is quite incomparable with the Capitalist scholarship system, which is, in essence, an attempt to buy off the top layer of the working class, and use it as a bulwark of reactionaryism against the real struggle for the emancipation of the workers.

Education for the U.S.S.R. is the psychological means for the fulfilment of the aim of dialectical materialism, which teaches that life is a developmental process in which man is not merely a spectator but an active participant who can be moulded by environment into a social and co-operative being, instead of a predatory and individualistic creature. Therefore a very close connection between education, economics and politics is apparent, and the ideal placed before the children of the U.S.S.R. is neither wealth, title nor individual distinction, but enthusiastic and loyal participation in the building of the Socialist State, where the community takes the place of the individual. The close connection between school and factory, classroom and workshop is apparent in the fact that schools are financed often by parents, trade unions, factories and co-operative associations and all schools are attached to a productive unit.

By the Polytechnical method of instruction which has been universally adopted the Soviet Union is hoping to eradicate the old capitalist division of intellectual and manual labour, and link up productive labour with scientific knowledge. The aim of the Polytechnical schools is not to produce skilled workers at the expense of the intellectual development of the children, as has often been alleged. Polytechnisation seeks to provide the correlating agent between life and education, to develop the new and many sided worker, who will be a good producer and will also understand the scientific basis of production.

Thus by the time the children of the U.S.S.R. leave school at 18 or 18 years old, they have acquired an intelligent grasp of the economic system and of the organisation of the production in their country. In addition, there are an ever-increasing number of clubs, circles, institutes and classes, both in and out of school to provide ample opportunity for cultural development and creative self-expression. The same facilities are provided for boys and girls and for adults and all tuition is free.

Extensive work and research among adults has been consistently pushed forward, with the result that inability to read and write is fast disappearing. Equally amazing results have been obtained from work pursued in connection with the National Minorities. The difficulties of taking education to some of the Republics were almost insurmountable, since in some cases even alphabets had to be created. The educational achievements for the whole of Asiatic Russia are therefore almost stupendous when it is considered that already 95 per cent. of the children between the ages of 8 and 12 are at school.

And perhaps the most encouraging fact that emerges from this very detailed study of the Soviet education system is the tremendous enthusiasm which is universally felt among all sections of the workers and the constant experiment and research, development and progress which is apparent in all branches of education, among loyal and devoted workers whose aim and desire is "to turn Communism from ready made parrot formulas, recipes, prescriptions, programmes into that living thing that will unite your immediate work: to make use of Communism as a guide to your practical life."

MARIAN EVANS.

TRAGEDIES AND TRIUMPHS OF FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

(Continued from page 11)

work leaving Bernard, a sad and bewildered man.

TRAGIC FIGURES

Then there are the tragic figures of those—intellectuals and descendants of the old aristocracy—who find themselves ill at ease in the new order of things. They refuse to adopt themselves like Vladimir Yegorovitch, and are thus constantly coming into conflict with the proletarian State. Yelena, the over-sensitive and highly strung girl, who finds the doors of a larger life closed to her unless she renounces her parents is a tragic, if futile, character. Misha, the pious Evangelist living a truly Christ-like life in the midst of the prevailing godlessness is a brave man, no doubt. But one fears that the author has wasted sympathy on the wholly useless character of Valodya who has not even the religious scruples of his brother as an excuse for not adapting himself to the new order.

In his preface the author says that the period he has dealt with is the saddest and most heroic in the history of the Russian Revolution. The book not only shows it, it makes the reader live through that saddest and most heroic period.

K. A. A.

The Evil Eye

And Other Strange Occult Phenomena Which Cannot Be Easily Explained

By F. J.

Some of us believe in the Occult and some of us don't. But few would deny that there are some phenomena which cannot be easily explained by our ordinary material standards and values. In this interesting article the writer discusses a number of such phenomena with particular reference to the admittedly deadly power that some human and animal eyes possess.

"There are more things in Heaven and on Earth
Than are dreamt of in your philosophy, Horatio."

Cato, Roman saldier, and philosopher, wondered why one soothsayer did not burst out laughing when he saw another. Necromancy, witchcraft, and other occult practices, originating with savage tribes, developed into a fine art, and were associated with religion, and the art of healing in an elaborate ritual of incantation and formulae. With the advance of knowledge, the haruspices and oracles grew into disfavour as wise people could not see what the liver or the entrails of a bird or the hoot of an owl could possibly have to do with any event of national importance.

Be this as it may, "one touch of nature makes the world akin", and one cannot get away from the fact that after years of belief and disbelief there do exist phenomena, the real nature of which, few, if any, have been able to explain away.

The Magnetism Of The Eye

The eye,—that masterpiece of Creation,—is a portent of good and evil. In a grip of spell-bound fascination, the boa constrictor approaches his prey, when—hey, presto!—the scared and powerless victim is drawn into the gaping jaws and gradually travels along alive and whole, that tortuous passage to death, crushed by the contracting muscles. The lord of the jungle, lures to its doom, in the focus of his magnetic gaze, the ill-fated stag, which trembling and hesitant, draws near and yet nearer to its destroyer. His very presence radiates a field of magnetic terror, evinced by the flutter and chatter among the denizens of the thick forest as he moves stealthily along.

Eve, that arch fascinator, still wields the sceptre of her sway, as of old. The flash of her eye, the music of her voice, the sinuous grace of her limbs, like a heady wine, lays the lord of creation at her feet. Kings, philosophers and saints have tumbled and crashed from their high pedestal. Nor caste, creed nor colour has proved a barrier, and Desdemona would met Othello.

Sinister, as these influences are, there is another malign power which although universally acknowledged is not widely known. The belief that some persons have it in them to injure others by their looks has been based on universal experience. The Greeks frequently mention "Ophthalmos Baskanos" (Evil eye) and consider it especially dangerous to children. The Roman expression "fascinare" indicates the same. Pliny refers to "Triballians and Illyrians, who with their very eye sight can witch, vex and kill those whom they look wishly upon any long time." Plutarch quotes that "the Thybians, who inhabited Pontus were deadly not only to babes but to men grown and whomsoever their eye, speech or breath would reach were sure to fall sick and pine away." The ancients used amulets which were usually placed round the neck of little children. The principal of these the "phallus or fascinum" was worn by the Romans. The belief in this superstition prevailed in the middle ages and many writers have commented at length on the subject. It is an ancient belief in the British Isles and is still extant in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland. In these countries a strong superstition holds that cattle were subject to injury by the malignant eye. A common practice of twining branches of the mountain ash in the hair of the animal's tail was considered a charm against the evil. The Egyptians and the American Indians are known to have belief in this evil and to take precautions against the noxious influence.

In The East

In the East the belief is no less prevalent. The Persians have various methods of detecting the special kind of fascination by which a person has been afflicted. Among the Turks and even among Christians various methods have been adopted to drive away the evil. Globes of coloured glass suspended from the ceiling and passages from the sacred scriptures painted on the outside of houses are considered potent antidotes. The Kutas or Kitas, a fringed knot made of the hair of the tail or mane of the mountain cow set in gold, was used by the Asiatics as a defence against fascination.

India is the stronghold of the occult—the home of mystery, mantrams and of magic. In the crowded streets and thoroughfare, infants may often be seen besmeared with black especially about the eyes. Fond mothers will guard their offspring from the baleful eye of the inquisitive. Bright coral beads round the necks of the piccaninnies or a jingle round the wrist will, they hope, avert the gaze of the passer by who otherwise would remark on the chubbiness or beauty of the child. Infants have been known to wail and writhe with pain apparently without cause, noticeably, after the visit of an unwelcome guest. A nursing mother will develop a mysterious eruption or a pretty daughter a facial neuralgia very often defying medical treatment. The old familiar maid servant then comes in with her bag of tricks consisting of one or two pieces of broomstick, some of the patient's hair and some alum. Holding these in her fist she will make three passes over the patient. Having withdrawn the evil influence, the woman will throw the charm into the fire muttering some incantation or prayer. Strange to say, the alum will work itself out into the outlines of a human figure, the imagination helping, which is supposed to be the evil doer. Stranger still the infant lulls itself to sleep, none the worse for the experience and the mother recovers. A method of testing whether the evil influence exists or not is to pass a handful of chillies with the patient's hair over the patient and throw the same into the fire. Should the influence be present, the chillies will not give out the acrid fumes which they would ordinarily do. A plant known as "dhist" is said to possess the power of averting the evil. The writer has once witnessed a flourishing bed of marrow fat peas sear and wither within an incredibly short time, two days, presumably due to an exclamation from a lady guest—"What lovely peas!" A rare brood of chickens has been known to die after a glance by a visitor.

The most amusing part of the affair is that the baleful visitor is often not aware of his or her misdeed.

Strange Madras Customs

A traveller in Southern India will not fail to notice the almost morbid fear of this malign influence. In Madras it is a common practice to hang a pumpkin at the entrance of one's habitation or business premises, often grotesquely painted. This pumpkin is apparently intended to draw to itself the malice of jealous onlookers as it will on a particular day be smashed on the middle of the road to the detriment of passing cars but to the great satisfaction of the thrower.

Another strange custom, one has frequently noticed in Madras is that of the hanging out of a human effigy in straw—the more hireous and indecent the better—on the scaffolding of a building under construction. The eventual fate of the crude mannikin is not known, whether it meets the fate of good old Guy Fawkes, but, certain it is that it draws the attention of the vulgar passer by who would otherwise be inquisitive to peep into further details of the building and possibly envy the owner's wealth.

What, then, is the origin of this fell power which is universally felt? It has been suggested that the victim instead of being influenced by another, often influences himself. In the calm cold light or reason, he fails to consider that he could overcome the influence of the person who may possess a forceful personality but is overcome by terror and brings about the evil on himself by his own weakness and imagination. This theory will scarcely hold when we consider that the victim is often devoid of volition and is inanimate. The visible indications leave no room for doubt that the influence cannot be willed away. Is it, then, the influence known as "animal magnetism." One would, however, presume that the influence would be withdrawn after the gazer ceases his admiration. Is it some natural form of ray—invisible and pernicious, worked by the mysterious action of the passions and desires of the soul, leaving behind it the impression of its intensity? Our ancestors would marvel at the magic of the electric switch. Perhaps some day some psychologist or electro-therapeutist would consider it interesting enough to investigate. Cause and cure would then be a simple revelation to the world—perhaps!

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"Women In New Germany Not Slaves"

Active In Many Fields As Economists, Doctors, Lawyers, Teachers

(By GERTRUD SCHOLTZ—KLINK, Leader of the Nationalist Socialist Women's Organisation)

In foreign papers we often read that in the new Germany she leads the life of a slave. We can understand that there are many false impressions abroad concerning womens' work in the new Germany, for it is not easy for a foreigner who does not know Germany and the German people to understand everything that has occurred in our country in the past few years. Nevertheless, the fact remains that National Socialism has won out in Germany, its spirit has pervaded the whole country, and has transformed the people.

We women have our place in the recognised German states and it is our duty as women to find the most useful sphere for our activities. We have asked ourselves how we can best serve our country, and we have come to the conclusion that it is first necessary to assure for the nation a healthy family-life-sound in body and in mind.

This led us to create the National Mothers' Service (Reichamutterdienst). In all cities we have established schools for mothers which may be-not must be-attended by every woman over 18 years of age. In the country we send out travelling women teachers who go from one village to the next, staying a few weeks in each. Women are instructed in caring for babies rearing and educating children, and in caring for the household-the three fields of activity of the mothers' service.

Labour Service

In addition to training the mothers we believe in the Women's Labour Service (Frauenarbeitsdienst) as an important educational force. Girls and women from 17 to 25 years of age from all classes of the population are included in the women's labour service. Participation is voluntary, except in the case of prospective university students. Before being allowed to begin their studies, the latter must be able to show that they have served six months in the labour service. The aim of this organization is to train young women to help one another, and to be of service to their country. Life in a labour camp brings the girls in close contact with the social needs and problems of Germany?, awakens their interest in these problems, and at the same time quickens their desire to help in alleviating their distress. During their labour service they act as helpers, free of course, wherever a woman's burden of work is excessive, in the new settlements of our agricultural emergency areas and in the poorer districts of our industrial cities. They are sent into the homes of these women for several hours a day and work side by side with these overburdened housewives and mothers helping them in a comradely spirit and so lightening their burdens.

The labour service girls live in camps in groups of about 30 members. Each camp has a leader who is responsible for the conduct and work of the volunteers in her charge. The girls spend about six hours a day in their social service work. The remainder of the day is filled with the usual training and with sports and games in the camp.

Labour Front

We have established also the Women's Office of the German Labour Front (Frauehamt der Deutschen Arbeitafront) which is engaged in looking after the women workers, specially in the factories. This office is chiefly concerned with ensuring that no health injurious demands are made on the strength of the women workers, that a woman is given only work compatible with her physical strength and intellectual capability. We have delegated women workers in their relations with the factory management. In this way, for instance it has already been possible in the metal industry to withdraw almost 20 p.c. of the women from the heavier work and place them at easier and healthier work at the same wage scale as before.

The Women's Office of the Labour Front is also co-operating with the National Socialist Welfare Organization (Ns-Volkswohlfahrt) to extend the present legislation to protect working mothers. It has already been arranged that women may give up their work four to six weeks before the birth of a child and receive assistance in the form of additional nutrition and nursery equipment out of funds of the welfare project "Mother and Child."

In many cases young women students have asked to be allowed for a few weeks during their vacation to act as substitutes for women factory workers with many children. In these cases the student receives a small sum of pocket money and takes the place of the worker, who has a few weeks extra holiday with full pay.

In the larger factories we have also placed trained welfare workers. These women are not employed directly by the factory owner, but have a joint contract with factory and Frauenamt, so that they cannot be dismissed by the factory manager. They are thus independent of his favour and can act impartially without fear of the consequences.

Ideal Aimed At

These activities I have mentioned are all of a purely social character. They by no means exhaust the fields of our endeavour. The German woman is of course also engaged in business, in the press, in the radio and film industry. It is a complete misunderstanding of the position of woman in the new Germany to assume and this must be repeatedly emphasized that a woman's activity ends in being a good wife and mother and that all other occupations, especially intellectual professions, are closed to her. We are, of course, of the opinion that only those women should be allowed to attend the universities who are really fitted for such training. If a women possesses the necessary qualifications we encourage her study in every way. German women are still active in many fields as economists, doctors, lawyers, teachers. What we do try to do is to use these women in those branches of their professions where their special qualities as women will be of value. The various phases of women's work in Germany are united in one uniform women's organization-the German "Frauenwerk"—the leadership of which has been entrusted to the "Ns-Frauenschaft."

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TOSCA

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

HOW TO BE HAPPY THOUGH MARRIED?

Bachelor Professor Gives Expert Advice

There are no hard and fast rules on how to be happy though married. That is the verdict of Professor Edward Westermarck, of Finland, reputed, at seventy-four, to be one of the world's greatest experts on marriage, writes a special correspondent in "The People."

His reputation, gained after 50 years' study of the matter, is all the more surprising when one remembers that he is a staunch bachelor.

Still, although there are no regulations as to wedded bliss, the Professor's researches have put him in a position to guide the young and amorous, and here are some of the truths he expounded to me in London:—

"When you think of a wife," he said, "choose one with the same interests as yourself.

"If a marriage is doomed to go on the rocks it generally starts breaking up in the fourth year. But if a couple have the same interests they can generally tolerate each other during the critical period.

"A man and wife with nothing in common except their former love for each other are in for a rough time.

"The ideal age to marry, I think is for men twenty-five or twenty-six—for women a year or two younger.

"It is in most cases courting disaster to marry one's first love. So many wed on love alone and it is not enough.

"A prospective husband or wife should find out how his or her sweetheart acted in normal circumstances—in ordinary everyday life, when love is not giving a rosy bloom to every action of the loved one.

VALUE OF TOLERANCE.

"In other words, go home and see how people act when little things crop up to annoy them. Find out whether they are too proud to apologise for a mistake, whether they are tactful, and whether they are kind to their parents.

"After passionate love has died down—and in almost every case it does—comes the lull before the storm.

"It is here that tolerance comes in. Tolerance is essential at the time when a couple begin to discover each other as ordinary human beings and not the perfect creatures they imagined.

"To-day, in hundreds of marriages, it is the woman who does the courting, not the man. He knows nothing about it until a few days before he proposes!

"Women always pretend to be coy, but take it from me, they are not one-tenth so shy as they make out!"

WHAT IS

Your Favourite Colour?

Science Studies Reactions Of Different Hues On Human Beings

Different colours produce different reactions which scientists and psychologists have duly studied.

Yellow suggests sunshine and warmth; red indicates warmth but, sometimes, also violence and a restive temperament; blue is associated with peace but it is chilly, too.

What is your favourite colour?

Colour constitutes an important factor in the decoration of any room, and the art of contrast is familiar to few persons contemplating the creation of an attractive atmosphere in their homes. Although the primary colours in the spectrum are limited in red, orange, yellow, green, blue, ultramarine indigo and violet, the measure of success achieved by an interior decorator depends on his ability to secure harmonious blends in the upholstery, draperies, trimmings, rugs and wall treatment. Sharp colour contracts are favoured in modern decorative schemes.

Colours enter into the consideration of almost every human activity, commencing with the division of mortals into five loose categories, viz., white men, yellow men, black men, red men, and brown men, though in decorating the royal tombs at Thebes in the XVIIIth Dynasty, the Ancient Egyptians selected only four, the westerners and northerners being represented as white, the Asiatics and Semites as yellow, the southerners as black, and themselves as red.

COLOUR A SUBTLE SCIENCE

The science of colour is relatively new, however, dating from 1866, when Sir Isaac Newton laid a foundation for the study of colours and their relations to one another by his discovery that light could be divided by refraction into an indefinite number of different varieties. It is still a complicated and subtle science, despite the research and development undertaken by many famous men during the last three centuries.

The psychology of colour should be given some consideration in evolving any decorative scheme. Everyone reacts to different colours, some of which create a depressing effect while others are cheerful and restful. Yellow, for instance, suggests sunshine, and is much favoured in the decoration of a home. Warmth is indicated by red, though it also suggests violence and a restive atmosphere. Except as an accessory, it should be avoided in the decoration of a room. In northern climes, where the volume of daylight curtailed during a large part of the year, houses are naturally darker than in the tropics, and sombre colours produce an additional effect of depression.

Blue is associated with peace, though it can be cold. Dark blue, however, has a soothing influence, provided it is used sparingly, such as on the ceiling of a bedroom. Green is a complex colour, but is one of the most popular by reason of its restful character. Its appeal is doubtless attributed in large measures to the fact of its predominance in Nature and, being closely related to blue, does not create the arresting effect of red. Whereas it was generally considered that black presented a funeral and morbid atmosphere, it is now extensively in modern decoration, especially as a background, for no other shade displays so well the brilliant character of other colours in its vicinity.

ABSORPTION CREATES COLOURS

Furnishings and walls, illuminated by the sun's rays or artificial light, present various colour effects by reason of their partial or complete absorption of light of certain wave-lengths, reflecting the remainder. Blue, for instance, absorbs red, orange and yellow rays, scattering with the blue some green, indigo and violet. Blue, indigo and violet are absorbed by yellow, which reflects a certain amout of green, orange and red with the yellow rays.

Colours are really produced by absorption. When white light falls on a pigment, only a small part is reflected unchanged at the surface as white light. The larger protection penetrates a short distance into the body and, as a result of internal reflections and refractions, emerges with the loss of rays most strongly absorbed.

Bright colours are sought in this day and age, due to the numerous development of a mechanical nature, as peace, quiet and refuge from the noise associated with the so-called progress of these modern days is highly desirable in our homes. Yellow and green tones are generally considered the most satisfactory for the decoration of rooms at the present time, though beige is also popular.

BISHOP'S TRIBUTE TO CHINESE WOMEN

"Astonishing Power Of Leadership"

The Right Rev. R. O. Hall, Bishop of Hong-Kong who is nearing the end of his furlough in England, addressed a meeting at the Central Y.W.C.A. London last month on "The influence of women in Chinese life to-day."

He had been tremendously impressed, he said, by the astonishing power of leadership, judgment, and energy shown by Chinese women. It was remarkable how often in difficult circumstances a woman came to the rescue with her grand common sense. China was obviously to play a large part in the future of the world, and the quality and tone of her future life would depend on her women.

Speaking of the conditions in which young Chinese women are living to-day, Bishop Hall pointed out that whereas the admiration of young people in China used to be for the nations of the West, the moral leadership of the world for them to-day is in Russia. "They go to Russia in large numbers" he said, "and come back, in main, very pro-Russian."

Of General Chiang Kai-shek Bishop Hall said: "In ten years, by an epic struggle against all sorts of difficulties, economic, political, geographical, and catastrophic, he has unified his vast country politically and militarily. The change since 1926 is quite incredible to anyone who has not actually seen it."—"Manchester Guardian."

PRINCESS JULIANA

The announcement that the marriage of Princess Juliana with Prince Berhard Zuhippe-Biesterefield will take place on 7th January next year on the 58th anniversary of the marriage of her grand parents will be hailed with delight by all the true Hollanders. For Juliana is without doubt the most popular and the most democratic princess in the world. Stubborn by nature, she refused twenty suiters one after another until all Hollanders got a fright. A queen without a consort they thought might mean a tie up with Nazi Germany. Then came along handsome "Benno," a prince by birth but a commoner by circumstances and presto, the hairess to the throne of Holland had lost her heart.

Plump, healthy and good natured Juliana is the pride of all the sentimental mothers.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

FOR cleaning most beads, powdered magnesia is invaluable. Sprinkle the powder on folded tissue paper, lay the beads on it and work them between the palms of the hands. Brush off the surplus powder and polish with a chamois leather.

Hot bran is an exellent cleaner for tapestry and plush covered furniture.

Join the new piece of elastic to one end of the old when renewing elastic in undergarments. Then draw out the old elastic, so pulling the new piece into place.

KIDDIES will be delighted with hand-knitted toys. Start making them now in readiness for Christmas.

MICE do not like peppermint, so paint their haunts with it to keep them away.

A CUPFUL of water in which a dessertspoonful or less of saltpetre has been dissolved, sprinkled over a cuttle of coals, will make the coal burn longer and brighter. Ordinary cooking salt is a substitute.

ORRIS root sprinkled under the ironing sheet will give handkerchiefs and lingerie a subtle, pleasant perfume when ironed.

WHEN sewing anything that needs to be gathered thread the needle direct from the reel of silk or cotton. In this way the whole length of material may be sewn and you are sure that the thread is neither too long nor too short.

THE

MOTHER'S ECSTACY!

Neither material prosperity nor her husband's love has made her happy. She has been all the while hankering after one thing—A CHILD! THE MOTHER'S ECSTACY! This could have filled her cup of joy but for endless uterine troubles.

A welcome change has come about. 'LODHRA' has blessed her with a lovely child. Her life, at last, is crowned with happiness!

LODHRA

BEST UTERINE TONIC

Agents for Bombay:—

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PORTRAITS AND SNAPSHOTS:

A Weekly Miscellany On Persons And Things

By K. A. A.

"PORTRAITS AND SNAPSHOTS." A rather intriguing, if not wholly inept, title for a weekly feature which seeks neither to impart practical knowledge of photography nor to intrude on the sacred domain of Art. Heaven knows (and confrere Kanaiyalal Vakil would readily verify) I am no artist. Much less a camera wizard. My "portraits" would not be painted on canvas nor would my "snapshots" require the use of a camera. Between me and my old friend, the Printer's Devil, we propose to produce them, week after week, on a standard linotype machine. Crude as my sketching material may be, however, there is little danger of a lack of subjects. In this portrait gallery kings and criminals, poets and poison-gas makers, philosophers and philistines will all find a place. And the snapshots may reveal anything from a back-street in the slum area of Bombay to the gay boulevards of Paris, from war-weak Spain to the eternal majesty of snow-capped Himalayas. "As large a charter as the wind. . . ." (subject to the editorial blue-pencil, of course!)

"The Man Who Could Work Miracles"

This might well have been the title of a biography of H. G. Wells himself. For in the seventy years of his life Wells has done more marvellous things than even the hero of his film fantasy (which has been running in a local cinema) could do. Not the least amazing of the marvels is he himself—for Wells is his own creation. How many of us who read his books, enjoy his films and generally marvel at his astounding intellectual capacity realize that Wells has had to fight for his own hand from childhood, that he received most of his early training in "the sharp school of poverty"? Son of a poor professional cricketer, he started life as an apprentice in a draper's shop from which he ran away (even as Dickens had run away from the blacking factory). Years of hard work by day and patient study by night won hm a science degree from the London University and young wells, like the heroes of so many of his novels, became a teacher. Though he left pedagogy when success came to him as a novelist, he has ever since been a teacher. Only the school has become larger so that now almost the entire mankind receives instruction from him.

Encyclopaedic Intellect

The ingradients in Wells' intellectual make-up are varied. A keen judgment and an observant eye he inherited from his father who, as a bowler, gloried in the rare distinction of having once taken four wickets with four consecutive balls. Imagination he possessed to an amazing degree even as a child. Poverty and the early necessity of earning his own living gave him grit and determination. Science gave him a broad outlook and a sense of humour saved him from becoming pedantic. He taught himself to write. And though he is one of those "who do not use words like artists, but like warriors, loving them not for their perfume but because they hit hard," the literary quality of his writings is beyond reproach and he stands to-day one of the greatest writers, if not the greatest, writer, of modern times.

Life And Not Literature

But Wells is not so much concerned with literature as with life. His childhood and youth had acquainted him, at first hand, with the real, the ugly, aspect of life. It has been his one constant endeavour to change all that, to reshape the world. With the defiant spirit of a challenger he once wrote—and the words sum up his whole life—"We are going to appeal to the young and the hopeful and the curious against the established, the dignified and the defensive." And that has been his objective in each one of his books—be they scientific fantasies, sociological novels, historical or philosophical treatises. With his genius and his encyclopaedic knowledge, he has pressed every form of literature in the service of his cause, the cause of a better world. It was only natural, therefore, that he should ultimately try his hand at films which provide, after all, the most powerful medium for the propagation of ideas. It is characteristic of Wells that even at seventy he could throw himself into an absolutely new work with all the enthusiasm of a young apprentice. For one whole year he familiarized himself with the technique of film-making and, then, produced the scenario of "Things To Come." Those who have seen the film found it a revelation in celluloid but those who had read the scenario, too, were disappointed in Korda who could not come up to the level of Wells' prophetic imagination. "The Man Who Could Work Miracles" is a much better effort and Wells' satire at modern capitalist society has gone home with a perfect effect. And yet one may be sure that it is neither his last, nor his best, film. The masterpiece has yet to come.

When will he stop? Perhaps never. Even at seventy he is busy writing books, novels, scenarios and, as Gardiner so well concludes a sketch of him, "he will never be happy until he has taken this muddled world of ours thoroughly in hand, cleared up its confusions and its dirt and set it spinning neat and clean and orderly, on its old path through space."

Ancther Truant!

Not all boys who, like Wells, started life in a draper's shop ended up as literary genius. There was one, for instance, who tired of his uncle's drapery establishment, decamped with some money to London and escaped being sent to gaol by a mere hair's breadth. He, too, achieved greatness even if his methods were not above reproach. Among the titles and honours he collected in the course of his life are the "Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour" of France, two British Knight Grand Commanderships, G. C. B. and G. B. E. and an honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law of the Oxford University. His name was Basil Zaharoff. He died only a few days ago.

The story of his life, of how he amassed incalculable wealth and rose to a position from which he could dictate his terms to statesmen and rulers of half the world, provides the most unanswerable indictment of the competitive capitalistic system and, more particularly, of the armaments trade. Not many would envy Sir Basil Zaharoff's wealth and his position if they knew how exactly he got them. It is a sordid, literally bloody, tale.

The Bloody Traffic

Once upon a time—to be precise in the eighteen eighties—a young salesman of obscure Greek origin arrived in Greece. He dealt in submarines. Having convinced the Greek Government that from sheer patriotic motives he wished to equip his nation with the latest innovation in armaments he sold them the first submarine ever produced. Then this patriotic young man went over to Turkey, a country then at war with Greece, and convinced the Turkish Government that if Greece had one submarine they ought to have two. Turkey bought. That accomplished he went to Russia and convinced the Russian General Staff that Turkey's submarines would menace their shipping in the Black Sea. Russia bought more than two. "And so the terror of the submarine was launched under the waters of the world." The young man whose name was Basil Zaharoff, had laid the foundations of his later achievements.

This was exactly the process that Zaharoff always followed. With strict impartiality he armed both sides in eevry war and his bank balance grew enormous. By the time of the Great War he had half the leading statesmen of the world in his pockets. He sided with the allies and was instrumental in bringing Greece into the war to support the Allied cause. It was the climax of his power. "He became virtual master of the munition supply of the Allies, and at the same time the products of concerns in which he was interested were being used by Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria to shatter the troops of the Allies." Whoever won Zaharoff's dividends were assured and the longer the bloody conflict so much the better for him and h's like. It is not surprising, then, that he vigorously opposed any attempts at restoration of peace. In 1917 when there was a possibility of ending war through the intervention of United States Zaharoff was consulted. His view is recorded in the diary of Lord Bertie, then British Ambassador in Paris. The entry is concise and significance: "Zaharoff is all for continuing the war *jusqu'au bout.*" (Till the very end) And why not? The bullets and shells and tanks and guns which killed millions meant profits to him!

Personally Zaharoff was not such an offensive person as one might imagine him to be. That he profited from death was not so much his fault as that of the economic and political system which tolerated, nay encouraged, it. H. G. Wells said of him: "If this figure should seem to some imaginations to cast a very dark shadow upon the human spectacle, the fault lies rather with the pinnacle he stands upon and not with himself."

A Post-dated Vision

In what was once a public square in ancient Rome stands a colossal bronze statue, 260 feet high.. It is said to have been erected as long ago as 1937 by the first Dictator of the Neo-Roman Empire, Benito Mussolini, and was placed here to commemorate the barbaric invasion of Abyssinia accomplished by the armies of Rome equipped with poison gas and other deadly weapons. The Neo-Empire has long since vanished, a democracy has been established in Italy and Abyssinia is once again free but among the ruins and debris of a forgotten Imperialism this colossus stands reminding one, like the Pyramids, of the days when slavery still existed and autocrats ruled the world. The head of the colossus is said to have represented the despot Mussolini himself and as one watches the statue by moonlight a leer seems to spread across his big outstretched jaw. . . .

Mola

One of the rebel Generals in Franco's army in Spain is Mola. Anxious not to be outdone by any other militarists like Hitler, Mussolini and his own Commander, this General Mola recently declared: "I do not like war, but that does not prevent me from realizing that it is in war that a people's soul is forged." By the way, a Muslim journalist of northern India has been acclaiming Mola as a great Muslim General out to avenge the persecution of the Moors. The sheer fatuity of such an assumption is on par with the jubilation of certain Hindu Sabhaites at Hitler's passion for Aryanism!

H. G. WELLS—The Dreamer.

WHAT ZAHAROFF WOULD HAVE LIKED.

HARVEST FESTIVAL IN GERMANY: "Are these harvesting appliances?"
"Yes, they are for reaping laurels."

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The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our "THOUGHTS" COMPETITION. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

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Madame-Sun Yat Sen:

SHE IS YET AWAITING THE FRUITION OF HER HUSBAND'S LIFE WORK

(By NILKAN PERUMAL.)

There is a historic home in Seymour Road, in the International Settlement of Shanghai. Historic it is because it was the abode of many Chinese with revolutionary ideas, in the 1890s. There, many visionaries who aimed a death blow on the 'Dragon Throne' met and discussed the foundation of the Chinese Republic. The Master of this home was a venerable Christian Chinese named Charles Jones Soong, an American-educated man of progressive ideas. Towards the evening of his life, he was actively connected with Dr. Sun Yat Sen's revolutionary movement. Therefore, he kept his doors open for men of his own way of thinking to assemble and scheme out revolutionary programmes.

Charles Jones Soong and his wife Ni had many children whose names are so well known in China to-day. To them a daughter was born in 1890. The babe was named Ching Ling which in English meant 'Lucky Age! Why they chose this name, I cannot say. Mr. Soong sent his little daughter to school very early and later sent her to the United States for college education. Arriving in the State of Georgia, she joined the Weslyan College at Macon. She cut a popular figure among her fellow students, who finding her Chinese name difficult to pronounce affectionately addressed her as "Rosamund". Then, after a few years' stay in the States, Ching Ling found her way back to her dear old land.

MARRIAGE WITH DR. SUN.

While returning, she went ashore at Yokahama. She had known then that her father's friend Dr. Sun Yat Sen was then a refugee in Japan. He lived in a paper-made home on the Bluff at Yokoffama and to him she went for a visit. Ching Ling as a child had played on the lap of Dr. Sun Yat Sun in Shanghai. Now here she was, a maiden past her 'teens, grown up and attractive. Brought up in a home where revolutionary ideas filled the air, Ching felt that by her marriage she could actively devote herself to the cause for which her father and Dr. Sun had been working for years.

So, after some time she came to Shanghai to obtain the customary permission from her parents to marry. But she was told that a match had already been arranged in Chin itself. Ching Ling turned down this proposal. She was determined to follow her own judgment in this matter. She went back to Yokohama though society circles in Shanghai talked a lot in an uncharitable manner about her action. However the marriage came on in Yokohama and it was a quiet affair. Dr. Sun was then in his forty-ninth year and Ching Ling was twenty-three. They found comfort in each other. This was not, however, Dr. Sun's first marriage. He was already married once before, but had separated from his first wife.

DEVOTED HELPMATE.

Dr. Sun was active at this time, though he was a political refugee in the land of the Mikado. Ching Ling too bravely faced the music. She shared her husband's troubles and struggles. She worked with him in a secretarial capacity. The great Chinese leader admired her courage and devotion to duty.

While Dr. Sun was enlisting the co-operation of men and speaking to millions about his political ideals, Ching Ling organized a social revolution in China. She gathered around her China's women and preached to them ideals of the *Kuomintang* (Country People's Party). Mastering the art of oratory, she made moving speeches to the masses. People hailed her patriotism and praised her organizing talents. The admiration of the Chinese for this modern Joan of Arc soon turned into affection, which they had never shown to any other woman.

Besides ministering to the personal needs of her husband and sharing his political work, Ching Ling found time to keep pace with modern ideas by becoming a voracious reader. She purchased books on Occidental and Oriental literature, politics, economics, and sociology. She also wrote to Chinese magazines whenever she found an occasion to do so. But it was with her silver-tongued oratory that she maintained the closest contact with her people.

THE FAMOUS WILL.

For eleven years she had an active life as a constant companion of her famous husband in his political and revolutionary work. They had been touring a lot together all the time. On December 31, 1924 they arrived at Peking, China's northern capital, from a tour of Japan. By this time Sun had virtually become the President of the Republic and therefore he was received with national honours. The Reformer and his wife took up residence in a hotel at first. Soon he had to be removed to the Rockefeller Foundation Nursing Home because he developed kidney trouble. The medical men who attended upon him gave up all hope of recovery. As the end was nearing, he was taken to the home of Dr. Wellington Khoo, an old friend. Ching Ling sat by the bed side of her husband a model of devotion. He often asked her for a brush, ink-brick and pad and wrote out messages to the nation. Some times he dictated to her letters and reminiscences. In that way was written Sun Yat Sen's famous "Will" to the nation which is so sacred to the Chinese just like the ten commandments for every Christian. Then the old warrior died on March 12, 1925, after ten weeks of suffering on the bed. When the embalmers removed the body, they found under his pillow his 'will' for Ching Ling. It read:

> "I beg Ching Ling my wife and comrade to accept my books, my old clothes, and my house in Shanghai not as bequests, because my few accumulations cannot be called an estate, but as a souvenir."

This was all that Ching Ling had as a reward for her marriage! But to her the treasure left by Dr. Sun was not merely his "books, old clothes, and the house in Shanghai" but the opportunity she had to serve the Master in his work for the Chinese nation. This she publicly acknowledges as the supreme gift she had from her husband.

TURN OF EVENTS.

Since Dr. Sun's death affairs in China went swimmingly. The turn of events thereafter forced Madame Sun to retire into private life. Her husband in his famous 'will' to the nation had clearly instructed the 'Kuomintang' to continue to receive support from Russia. He wanted the 'Kuomintang' to be in constant touch with the Soviets because of the help the latter gave to China's revolutionary movements. But Chiang Kai Shek, the one time Private Secretary of the great leader, on assuming control of the Nanking regime turned traitor to the Master's 'will' by cutting away all connections with Russia. This terribly displeased Madame Sun. Chiang Kai Sheik owes his present power to the wealthy capitalists of Shanghai and that was why he had to act in the manner he did. But Madame Sun has no sympathy for his actions in diplomatic affairs. Further her own brothers—T. V. and T. L. Soong—joined hands with Chiang and took up administrative positions in the Government. This was yet another reason for Madame Sun's disappearance from public life. She even left the family home to live separately. She would not come into any conciliatory attitude towards her kith and kin.

MADAME SUN YAT SEN.

"REVOLUTION NOT OVER."

One hot afternoon after eight years ago in Singapore I saw Madame Sun Yat Sen aboard a French liner bound for Europe. She was travelling *incognito*. In spite of the attempts made by an enthusiastic Chinese mob, she refused to address gatherings or receive any public acclamation. She appeared on the deck attired in the customary Chinese dress of short black shiny coat and loose dark pants. Her sad looking reflective face however retained the charm of youth. To visitors who went up to her she spoke a word or two in Chinese in a soft tone, acknowledging their greetings.

With her was Eugene Chen, the Cantonese firebrand leader. For long he was a close associate of Dr. Sun and was later Foreign Minister for a period. He spoke to me about Madame Sun and affairs in China. He made me understand that she was bitter against the manner in which Chiang Kai Shek ran the administration. "We are going to Moscow and don't know when we will come back." Chen concluded his talk with me.

Later, I moved on to meet Madame Sun. She told me she felt it her duty not to discuss Chinese politics. She felt that the Chinese revolution was not over. Only for that reason that she wanted Soviet assistance in the great task of seeing a United China and a stable Government free from internal conflicts. But how different did matters go!

VICISSITUDES.

Since that day when Madame Sun and myself sat talking together about China, her country has seen many more civil wars and the Japanese conquest in the North. Throughout, she has defied the Nanking regime. As a power herself she declared her sympathies with a separate "Red" government set up at Hankow by Wu Han. That was because he followed Dr. Sun's instructions faithfully Once she found that even Hankow was defying the wishes of the great Reformer, she ceased her association with Wu Han too. She is sorry to see that Chiang Kai Shek is ruthless in his policies against his own people, whom "he destroys in order to maintain his supremacy." In 1935 she issued an appeal to the American friends of China asking them to see that bullets, bombs and ammunitions from the United States were not supplied to Nanking because they killed the Chinese themselves!

To-day this great woman is leading a quiet life in Shanghai, in the home left for her by Dr. Sun. Her brothers, the Soongs who once defied her and took up administrative posts under Chiang have now come back to her. All of them sit together and wonder what is going to happen to their great country in the years to come. As far as Madame Sun is concerned, she believes that China should go through another revolution yet. By that she hopes to see her country completely brought under socialism on the lines of Soviet Russia. To that end she is looking forward.

Best Climbing In Ulster

The best climbing in Ulster is afforded by the Mourne Range which covers an area of twenty miles by twelve and encloses thirty or more peaks, nearly half of which have a height of over two thousand feet.

Slieve Donard (2,796 feet), the monarch of the peaks, offers an ascent that is more laborious than difficult, but several of the others, notably Slieve Bernagh, present ticklish problems of negotiation that call for the use of ropes and tackle. There is lure in the very names of the cliffs on Slieve Vanna; the Eagle Rocks, the leaning face of Ben Crum, the castles of Bignion and the steep sides of Lamagan the unclimbable.

There is only one road that runs directly through the range. Starting at Kilkeel, it rises 1,400 feet in eight miles to the lonely stretches of the Deer's Meadow. It crosses the 1,300 feet contour near the source of the River Bann, within half a mile of which the river flows under two bridges. In all the length of this road through the mountains there is not a single house.

It is a lonely region, with little blue mountain lochs, deep long valleys and high blue peaks, ringed with clouds.

One of the advantages of the Mourne from the climber's point of view is the variety of one-day treks that can be planned from convenient bases.

M. Ps. To Support King

Constitutional Rights To Be Defended

CABINET HOLDS SPECIAL MEETING

United Prayer For King And Country

Latest Cables

At a special meeting of the Cabinet, held at 10 Downing Street, on Saturday morning, and which lasted 45 minutes Mr. Baldwin reported on his Friday night's audience with the King. It was announced no further meeting would be held till 10-30 on Monday.

SIMON-BALDWIN PARLEY

Sir John Simon had an hour's parley with the Premier, prior to the Cabinet meeting.

M. Ps. TO SUPPORT KING

A number of M. Ps. are writing to the King, assuring him of their support to any action he might take to defend his constitutional rights.

The King's official engagements have been cancelled.

The Archbishop of Westminster has asked the clergy and the people to offer united prayer for the King and the country.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

There was unusual Saturday activity in Downing Street this morning when large crowds assembled to watch Ministers arriving for the special meeting of the Cabinet at which it is understood Mr. Baldwin reported to his colleagues on his last night's audience with the King.

Each Minister faced a battery of cameras as he arrived at 10, Downing Street. One of the last to arrive was Mr. Malcolm MacDonald who hurried from the Dominions office, carrying a red despatch case.

MEETING LASTS 45 MINUTES.

The meeting lasted three-quarters of an hour, and it was announced no further meeting would be held till 10-30 on Monday. Although Ministers are standing by, it is understood most of them are leaving London for the week-end. After three days' hectic excitement a quiet week-end is anticipated.

Lord Dawson visited the King at Fort Belvedere, last night, but it is stated His Majesty is in excellent health.

The crowds who watched the Ministers' assembly at Downing Street were surprised at the shortness of the session.

SIMON-BALDWIN PARLEY.

It is understood Sir John Simon conferred with Mr. Baldwin for an hour, prior to the Cabinet meeting. He remained at 10, Downing Street, two hours after the Cabinet meeting had ended. Mr. Monckton, Legal Adviser to the Duchy of Cornwall, arrived at 10, Downing Street, at 11-00, at the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting, and remained for over two hours.

M. P.s ASSURANCE TO KING

A number of Members of Parliament are writing to the King, assuring him that they will be willing to support him in any action he might think necessary to take to defend his constitutional rights.

A group of Conservative Members yesterday decided to take the step of writing personal letters and ask others to do the same. It is not yet known whether any Liberal or Labour Members have written.—Reuter.

DOWNING STREET BUZZES WITH ACTIVITY

United Prayer For King And Country

LONDON, December 5.

A Buckingham Palace communique states that all the King's official engagements have been cancelled for the present.

The most important engagement of the King's diary next week was a tour of the Staffordshire potteries on Wednesday and Thursday. Another engagement was inspection of the Scots Guards at the Tower of London, on Tuesday morning.

DOWNING STREET ACTIVE

The comings and goings of members of the Cabinet to Downing Street continued during the afternoon, prominent among them being Sir John Simon. A notable caller at the Dominions Office was the Attorney-General Sir Donald Somervill.

The Archbishop of Westminster has asked the clergy and the people to offer united prayer for the King and the country. Permission is granted for exposition of the Blessed Sacrament to-morrow whenever possible.—Reuter.

Would It Be Right? Asks "Guardian"

LONDON, December 5.

"The Manchester Guardian" points out that the British people overseas regard the crown as the remaining constitutional link be-

(Continued on page 41)

(For Cables on Press Views See Pages 22 and 23.)

KING EDWARD MEETS PARLIAMENT

H. M. King Edward met Parliament for the first time as King when he attended the opening of the New Session on 11th Nov. Before addressing Parliament the King made his accession declaration surrounded by Heralds. The King is shown being assisted on with his cloak as he left the House of Lords.

STOP PRESS

ARRESTS FOLLOW RAID.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

The Special Branch of the Calcutta Police raided a house in North Calcutta and arrested four members of the Bengal Students' Federation, one of whom is also a member of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, and an elected delegate to the Faizpur session of the Congress.—A. P.

SARAT BOSE WITHDRAWS.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 5.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, announces that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose has withdrawn the name of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose from contest to the Presidential election to the Faizpur Congress, by communication to the A. I. C. C. Office to-night telegraphically.—United Press.

MANY INJURED IN TRAIN SMASH

BOMBAY, Decemoer 5.

One person was killed and 10 including Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh, were injured when two trains collided this evening at Barhan about 10 miles from Tundla, says the Divisional Superintendent, E. I. Railway, Allahabad. The trains involved in the accident were 41-up parcels express and 30-down, five of their carriages telescoping.—A.P.

DELEGATES TO TAMIL NAD CONFERENCE

VELLORE FORT, December 5.

Delegates from all over Tamil Nad, including a number of ladies arrived here this morning, to attend the 38th Annual Provincial Conference, commencing tomorrow under the Presidency of Mr. Vedaratham Pillai.

The old P.C.C. met this afternoon, 'in camera' and is understood to have passed a resolution requesting the Congress Parliamentary Committee of the A.I.C.C. to permit Mr. Satyamurti and Mr. Kumaraswami Raja to stand for election in the Madras Provincial Assembly which implies vacating their seats in the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Satyamurti presiding. Messrs. Muthuranga Mudaliar, Avanasalingham Chetty, Kumaraswamy Raja, M.L.As. Basyam, Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmipathi and Baktavathsalam, among others attended.—A.P.

BRITISH WARNED TO LEAVE MADRID

Embassy Might Be Ordered To Withdraw

MADRID: Dec. 4.

British Charge d'Affaires warned the British subjects remaining in the Capital to depart while facilities were available as the Embassy might receive orders to withdraw.—Reuter's Special.

Insurgent Gunboat Stops Russian Steamer

GIBRALTAR: Dec. 4.

An insurgent gunboat stopped a Russian steamer four miles from the Europa Point and escorted her to Ceuta, Morocco.—Reuter's Special.

Public Opinion Supports King

Leave Verdict To Popular Vote

British Press Sure, Govt. Will Accede To King's Wishes

Reactions of the British press have hardly been favourable to Mr. Baldwin's statement in the Commons that Government were not prepared to introduce any legislation to facilitate the marriage and that the Dominions stood with the Government.

While the "Times" still holds that it is not true that Government views represent only a small section, the "Daily Express" demands that Mr. Baldwin and the Government must withdraw all opposition to the marriage.

"MAIL'S" NEW ATTITUDE

The "Daily Mail" wants the manner in which the situation was put to the Dominions to be disclosed and hopes that a middle course may be found.

"Abdication would be an unspeakable calamity," it says.

The "Daily Mirror" (Rothermere Organ) wants Mr. Baldwin to disclose all the facts of discussion between him and the King and to leave the verdict to popular vote.

GROWING DEMAND

There is a growing demand that the King should be allowed to marry, according to the "News Chronicle," which says that Mr. Baldwin is responsible for making the crisis graver by his statement.

WHY "THE OLD GUARD" FIGHTS

The "Daily Herald" holds that the "Old Guard" is fighting the King because of his intimacy with the people and sympathy in their trials of life.

The possibility of abdication is rapidly dwindling, according to the special correspondent of the paper, who adds that a group of friends has advised the King to wait for some time. He feels sure that public sympathy will "swing so strongly in his favour that Government will accede to his wishes."

"CAN'T LET HIM DOWN"

Meanwhile crowds continue to gather opposite Whitehall and Buckingham Palace singing the National Anthem with banners "Cheer Your King At The Palace To-night: After South Wales You Can't Let Him Down."

Popular Organs Change Their Tone

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The "Daily Herald" in an editorial says it is regrettable that Mr. Baldwin has not yet realised the urgency of telling the people the facts.

People well know that "Old Guard" would fight against the King's intimacy with the people.

His nearness to them, his sympathy with their difficulties, his concern for their troubles are not altogether pleasing to this old guard.

Therefore, it is imperative that Mr. Baldwin should tell the people why the Cabinet and the Dominions oppose the marriage.

POSSIBILITY OF ABDICATION DWINDLING

The possibility of the King abdicating is rapidly dwindling and the Prime Minister will soon be able to tell his colleagues that the King has no immediate intention of marrying, declares the "Daily Herald" special correspondent.

He adds that the King has been strongly urged by a small group of friends not to make any irrevocable decision but to let the matter drop for the time being.

They have advised him that if he waits public sympathy will swing strongly in his favour and in favour of the marriage—so strongly that Government will accede to his wishes.

BALDWIN HAS CHALLENGED KING

"Daily Express" Demands Opposition To Be Withdrawn

Mr. Baldwin's latest statement constitutes a direct challenge to the King, says the "Daily Express" asserting that if there was a crisis yesterday, there is a worse one to-day.

This grave issue can be closed by Mr. Baldwin and the Cabinet withdrawing their opposition to the King's marriage.

Mr. Baldwin and the Government do not reflect the true feelings of the British people if they base their opposition to the marriage on the fact that Mrs. Simpson has a divorced husband.

The dislike of certain persons for divorce must be respected, but has it got to be gratified by the entire Empire giving up a splendid hardiworking King? "We cannot afford to lose the King; we cannot let him give up the throne."

The King smiles on his guests—Mrs. Simpson and behind her Mrs. Fitzgerald.

CABINET MEETS IN CLOSE SECRECY

WELLINGTON (New Zealand), December 5.

The Cabinet met at 11 a.m. and deliberations were conducted in the closest secrecy.

Mr. Savage, Prime Minister, had an interview with the Governor-General.

It was subsequently announced that the ministers had discussed the whole constitutional situation.

It is understood that the Cabinet is ready to resume discussions at any moment.—Reuter.

RENOUNCE LOVE FOR IMPERIAL WELFARE

"Morning Post" Considers Delayed Decision Harmful

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The "Morning Post" says that in making a renunciation of love, the King sacrifices only his own immediate happiness: in refusing it he jeopardises the future welfare of his people and the stability of his Empire.

The King is faced with a choice between self-will and self-sacrifice.

The choice must be made quickly if even the benefits of the right choice are not to be forfeited by suspense.

"We cannot believe that the decision will be unworthy of the man or the occasion, or that refuge will be sought in abdication".

DOMINIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MISLED

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The "Daily Mail", referring to Mr. Baldwin's statement regarding Dominion assent, says that much depends on the manner in which the situation was put to the Dominion Governments. Therefore it is necessary that the communications sent to them should be published forthwith textually.

"There is a growing section in the House of Commons which believes that the King should have all the time he desires to consider his course. Surely Mr. Baldwin could have given an account of what the King's wishes are.

"The nation hoped that some middle term could have been found in our elastic constitution, but Mr. Baldwin's attitude is largely affected by the replies of the Dominions. Is not there still a way out?

"The country would regard the abdication of so loved a sovereign as an unspeakable calamity."

CROWDS SING ANTHEM

Police Disperse Crowds Outside York House

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Crowds sang the National Anthem and called for the King at White Hall and outside the Buckingham Palace to-night most of them young men and women.

At the Palace gates they began chanting "We Want King Edward and Baldwin as Well", but were shepheerd away by the police.

Among the crowd which numbered around three hundred were students with banners "Cheer Young King At The Palace To-night: After South Wales You Can't Let Him Down".

A small party, also young, sang the National Anthem outside the Duke of York's home in Piccadilly.

Eventually they were gently dispersed by the police.—Reuter.

BALDWIN HAS MADE CRISIS GRAVER

Strong Public Demand Exists To Permit Marriage

The "News Chronicle" calling for the full facts of the issue immediately, says that the crisis has become graver as a result of Mr. Baldwin's bald statement in the House of Commons.

"There is a strong desire growing among the public that the King should marry Mrs. Simpson but that she should not become Queen. The Laws can be changed

Why cannot the necessary legislation be passed?

The Government must take

(Continued on page 23).

Peerages For Indian Liberals

Crowds Demonstrate Support For Majesty At Palace And In Whitehall

(Continued From Page 22)

the people fully into their confidence. The people can be trusted to form a wise decision".

INITIATIVE WAS TAKEN BY BRITISH GOVT.

OTTAWA, Dec. 5.

Mr. Mackenzie King denied that the proceedings or the course of action in Great Britain had been taken at the instance or insistence of Dominions and Canada, particularly.

He added that the initiative had been with the British Government but taken with due regard to collective concern and responsibility of the Government of Commonwealth.—Reuter.

BALDWIN'S STATEMENT HAS CLEAR-CUT ISSUE

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Mr. Baldwin arrived at Fort Belvedere shortly after 6 p.m. and left at 6-50 p.m.

The Cabinet which has been in constant session all through the day is meeting on Saturday at 10 a.m.

Consultations are progressing with Dominion representatives and it is possible that further Dominion views on the position will then be available.

Mr. Baldwin on return to London said he would be seeing the Home Secretary at 9-30 p.m. "Then there will be nothing more to-night."

The position to-night is understood to be that no definite decision has been reached.

Authoritative circles consider that Mr. Baldwin's statement in the Commons has reduced the position to a clear-cut issue.

It is not yet certain when King's decision will be made known.

It is understood that during to-night's audience Mr. Baldwin discussed views of Dominions Governments with the King.—Reuter.

Prestige Of Throne Must Transcend Personal Wishes

MELBOURNE, Dec. 5.

The "Sun" says the Empire looks to the King with troubled heart. He has faced the problem frankly, but sympathy must give way to concern for the well-being and prestige of the Throne which is the keystone of British ideals of Kingship and links the dominions with the homeland; its obligations transcend personal wishes.

SYDNEY, Dec. 5.

The "Morning Herald" says the King's choice lies between the greatest sacrifice a man can make and surrender.

Never would the whole nation be truller with the King than in such a sacrifice.

Abdication would seem pitiful and the compromise of morganatic marriage so ignominous as not be countenanced.

Mrs. Simpson Passes Through Orleans

ORLEANS, Dec. 5.

Mrs Simpson passed through here proceeding southwards.—Reuter.

"DON'T REFER TO IT FROM PULPIT

LONDON, Dec. 5

The Archbishop of Canterbury in a statement expresses the earnest hope that during the critical week-end, especially on Sunday those who have the duty of speaking to the people from pulpit or otherwise will refrain from speaking directly on matters which have arisen affecting the King and his subjects. "Words spoken with imperfect knowledge are extremely difficult and in the delicate situation can give no helpful guidance, and may only mislead or confuse public thought and feeling. Silence is fitting until the ultimate decisions is known".

The Archbishop also nopes that prayers would be offered in all the churches on Sunday that God may in these momentous hours over-rule the decisions of the King and the Government for the lasting good of the realm and Empire.—Reuter.

NATION WANTS NO OTHER KING

LONDON, Dec. 5.

"The Liverpool Post" says considerations of State raise the whole matter above the plane of private emotion.

There are considerations which may have dictated the action of the Empire Governments and they are considerations which it would be disastrous to Monarchy to ignore.

The "Scotsman" say: responsibility of the decision is the King's but the issue will be awaited with hope as well as anxiety.

In a situation which is very uncertain, this much may be said with assurance—the nation and the Empire want no other King.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENT WILL MEET NEXT WEDNESDAY

Summoned To Consider The Statute Of Westminster

CANBERRA, Dec. 5.

Parliament has been summoned to meet on the 9th instant to consider the Statute of Westminster.—Reuter.

Sentiments Must Be Ignored, Says "Yorkshire Post"

LONDON Dec. 5

"Yorkshire Post" says:—We believe that the British and the Dominion Governments' decision rightly interprets the sentiments and convictions of an overwhelming majority of the King's subjects. That certainly is the case in north England.

An attempt is being made to appeal to popular sentiment on grounds of the King's personal popularity, but however great the feeling of affection with which he is regarded, we do not believe that it will persuade more than a small minority of his subjects to support him in defying the advice of his ministers.—Reuter

Canterbury Did Not Visit King

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Archbishop of Canterbury's chaplain denies that the Archbishop visited the King. The earlier report was evidently based on mistaken identity.—Reuter.

CORONATION HONOURS

Chances Of Aga Khan, Shastri And Sapru Canvassed In London

LONDON: (By Air Mail).

It is reliably understood that the Labour Party has been approached by the Government Whips to submit seven names for Peerage during the Coronation. Twenty new Peers are expected to be created, of which the Conservatives will have nine and the Opposition Liberals four. There may be other candidates.

The proposal has convulsed the Party politicians. Already resolutions against acceptance of any honours at the hands of the National Government are reaching the Party headquarters.

Sir Walter Citrine, who is expected to be nominated by the T. U. C. Council, has given an emphatic denial that he will accept a Peerage. He declared that he had refused the honour twice, and would do so, if offered a third time.

But political tipsters believe that, though Sir Walter Citrine may himself dislike it, he may be pressed by the T. U. C. to serve the Trade Union movement in the Upper House.

The other likely recipient is Mr. Elias, Managing Director of the "Daily Herald." The "Daily Express" has its Lord Beaverbrook; so has the "Daily Mail" its Press Baron. It is, therefore, considered very likely that Mr. Elias may be created a Peer of the Realm.

For Indian Liberals

Rumour is also busy about the creation of new Indian Peers. Will some Liberal stalwarts like Sastri and Sapru and Aga Khan be raised to Peerage? For the present, it is all rumour. The anomalous position, in which the heir of the first Baron Sinha of Raipur finds himself, is causing the Officials in Westminster quite a lot of embarrassment. No Indian Peer is likely to be created, according to a member of the House of Lords, until the legal mess about the present Lord Sinha is cleared.

Actually, what is really preventing Lord Sinha from taking his seat in the House of Lords is the Hindu form of marriage, which is not registered in any office and which is not limited to one wife.—United Press.

DEPLORABLE IF "KING'S PARTY" CAME INTO EXISTENCE

Monstrously Untrue That Anyone Desires Abdication, Says "Daily Telegraph"

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The "Daily Telegraph" stressing the danger of a delayed decision declares that it would be utterly deplorable if what used to be called "the King's Party" showed even the first signs of emergence after a lapse og 150 years, for that would lead straight to a constitutional crisis of far more dangerous import.

"We earnestly hope that the King will do that which comforts most with his royal dignity and the honour of the Realm".

"The suggestion that anyone in the Cabinet or outside it desires the King's abdication is monstrously untrue.

On the contrary it would be regarded as a calamity. But it would be a far greater calamity to this country and the Empire and an irreparable calamity to the English Crown if the best traditions of the Throne were departed from.

It would be wrong-headed and perverse to darken counsel by the infusion of false and misguided sentiment which will not or cannot view the Crown apart from the well-beloved person of our present King.

TELL US THE FACTS

"Daily Mirror" Wants Country To Give Verdict

LONDON Dec. 5

The "Daily Mirror" devotes a whole front page headed "God Save the King", followed in gigantic letters "Tell Us The Facts, Mr. Baldwin: The Nation Insists On Knowing The King's Full Demand And Conditions. The Country Will Give You A Verdict."

DECISION MUST BE QUICK AND UNEQUIVOCAL

The "Times" Believes Govt. Views Do Not Represent Small Section

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The "Times" says that the sympathy shown to Mr. Baldwin by the House of Commons ever since the issue became public should also dispel the suggestion, equally unworthy and untrue, that the Government's view is shared only by a small section of the nation.

The week-end adjournment of the House may mean a few days more of uncertainty before the decision of the King is announced.

The acceptance of this delay without demu. may perhaps be taken as sign that every one sympathises with the deep personal distress which the King this moment must be enduring.

Nevertheless there is no disposition to believe, however much all may wish to believe it, that the decision can be other than unequivocal or delayed very long.—Reuter.

"Birmingham Post" Thinks Dominions Are With Govt.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The "Birmingham Post" says:—"Mr. Baldwin did not mean the Commons to understand that the Dominions or any from there would prefer to see Mrs. Simpson taking place as the Queen. He meant that the Dominion Governments were averse to the idea of giving sanction to an expedient foreign to all British traditions merely in order to open the way of the royal alliance which on broad grounds of public policy, would be deplorable.—Reuter.

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Wanted qualified mechanical, chemical and civil engineers and overseers, having experience in Portland Cement Works. Apply with testimonials (terms and minimum salary acceptable) or salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 4411, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately a Gujarati-knowing B.Sc. Graduate with Mathematics for the Matriculation class. Pay according to qualifications and experience. One with distinction, B.T. or S.T.C. qualifications preferred. Apply stating experience, age, minimum pay, etc., to the Manager, D. E. Italia S. High School, Chikhli (District Surat) on or before 15th December, 1936. (4443).

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49. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus free. (7305).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Just Received French Fashion Books, Children's Annuals for 1937. Price List Free, Happy Book Stall, Rehim Mansion, Colaba Causeway, Bombay. (6940).

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FOR CRIPPLED AND DISABLED CHILDREN

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AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of Old Cornaglia, 39, Medows Street, Fort, of complete Household furniture, Cabinet Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington portable typewriter, Milner safe, Chesterfield sets, etc.

TAXI DRIVERS' MEMORIAL

Appeal To City Fathers To Reduce Wheel Tax

The General Secretary of the Bombay Taxi-Drivers Union has made a representation to the Bombay Municipal Corporation requesting a fifty per cent reduction in the wheel-tax on taxis.

The memorial, states that most of the drivers are themselves owners of the taxis and depend for their livelihood on the taxi trade in the city. Recently, they have reduced the rate from six to four annas a mile.

Annually, they have to pay the Government Tax Rs. 140; Wheel Tax Rs. 100; "Passing" expenses Rs. 300 and Meter repairing and Test charges Rs. 30.

"Government taxation" it states, "has increased and as per Government Resolution No. 6211/3 of 25th September 1936, new Meters of a particular make with specifications and requirements are enforced, and they are required to be put up before February, 1938 each meter costing about Rs. 300.

Increased Burden

"This has considerably increased the burden upon the Taxi drivers so that while on the one hand they stand to serve the public at a reduced rate of four annas a mile, on the other hand they have to pay heavily by way of taxation.

"The Bombay Municipality have gradually been raising the Wheel Tax so that to-day the Taxi drivers have got to pay annually Rs. 100 to 120. Moreover, they are not allowed to ply by the Police under certain regulations beyond certain boundaries."

The Union requests a reduction of the Wheel Tax to the extent of Rs. 50.

MYSTERY OF MISSING MOTOR CAR

The mysterious disappearance of a motor car with its driver since Nov. 21 has been baffling the Police, who have, it is understood, pursued every possible clue.

The driver of the car, one Ramachandra (33), left Bombay on Nov. 21 at 10 a.m. to call at Bandra and was due back in Bombay at 4 p.m. on the same day.

When he did not turn up a report was made to the Police by Mr. Manordas Tribhowandas, Managing Trustee Madhav Baug.

The car in question is a six-cylinder Fiat Saloon car, painted pale blue and bears No. X-4202.

It is believed that the driver of the car must have been instigated by some person to conceal the car and make himself scarce.

DISASTROUS CITY FIRE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The vicinity of the Crawford Market was the scene of a disastrous fire early this morning, which, owing to the combustible nature of the articles, would have taken a serious turn but for the prompt action of the Fire Brigade men, who put it out within an hour without any serious consequence.

The fire broke out at about 4 a. m. in Umrigar Building, in the shop of Mr. Tarmahomed Haji Mahomed who had stored hosiery rain coats, etc.

A passer-by seeing smoke issuing from the shop, immediately 'phoned to the Fire Brigade at Byculla and, within a few minutes fire engines from Byculla, Bhuleshwar and Fort rushed to the scene and fought hard with the flames and smoke and brought the fire under control by 5 a. m

The cause of fire is not known, but the contents of the shop are insured.

NEXT WEEK
AT
KRISHNA
TALKIES
CHARNI ROAD, BOMBAY.
THE
"AWAKENING"
STARRING:
ENAKSHI RAMA RAU

Supported By
NAVIN, PARASHER, NAYAMPALLY
PRABHA, VYAS, SHIVRANI, PURI
in
An ABSORBING HUMAN Drama
VIVIDLY DEPICTING
the Tragic Destinies of the
Millions of Unemployed
It Heralds the DAWN of a Real
AWAKENING.

CENTRAL
NEAR ALBLESS BAUG
CHARNI ROAD—Off QUEEN'S RD.
SHIRLEY TEMPLE
WEEK!
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
TO-DAY—SUNDAY!
BRIGHT EYES!
with
JAMES DUNN, JANE WITHERS
Monday 7th and Tuesday 8th
"BABY TAKE A BOW"
with
JAMES DUNN
On WEDNESDAY, 9TH
"OUR LITTLE GIRL"
On Thursday, 10th and Friday 11th
"CURLY TOP"
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LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Kartik Vad 8, 1993
Muslim: Ramzan 21, 1355
Parsi: Tir 2, 1306
Hightide: 5-09 18-12
Lowtide: 12-10 23-24
Sunrise: 6h 59m
Sunset: 6h 1m

Roy's arrival at V. T. Station, 10-50 a.m. Reception by B. P. C. C.

Monday, December 7.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

A Joint Meeting of the Indian and European Progressive Groups at Green's Hotel at 6-30 p.m. when Sir Cowasji Jehangir will speak on "Legislatures in India, Present and Future."

Wednesday, December 9.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURE

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Rd.) to-day (Sunday), Pt. Vijayshankerji will deliver a lecture on "Problem of Poverty" at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

KARNATAK SANGH

The half-yearly general meeting of the Sangh will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the hall of the Sangh at 8, Dwarkadas Mansions, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society, a discourse followed by seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building (opposite Portuguese Church) Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

VAISHYA EKIKARAN MANDAL

The monthly meeting of the above Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the hall of the Vaishya Mitra Mandal (339, Mughbat Lane, Girgaum) when all the members of the Vaishya community are earnestly requested to be present.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Charlie Chan at the Race Track." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Shirley Temple Week." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE—"Romeo and Juliet". Daily at 4 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Craig's Wife". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

HINDMATA—"Jeevan Naiya." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Manmohan". Daily at 2-45, 5-15 and 8 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10-30 a.m.

KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-0 and 7-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Call of the Soul." Daily at 2-30, 5-15 and 8 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10-30 a.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Janma Bhoomi". Daily at usual time.

PATHE—"Swing Time". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

PLAZA—"Desire". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

REGAL—"The Gay Desperado". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Mansil." Daily at 2-45, 5-15 & 8 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10-30 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Chhaya." Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

NAMES OF GOD

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), when Pt. Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a lecture on "Vedic names of God" in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi) when all are cordially invited to attend.

CHRISTIANS MEETING

A public meeting of Indian Christians (Protestants and Catholics) will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Shivaji Park, Cadell Road, Dadar, when Mr. Joachim Alva, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, will deliver an address on "The Duty of the Indian Christian Voters." Mr. K. M. Munshi B.A., LL.B., Advocate, will preside.

Mrs. Emtiaze Ali, who is well-known as a writer of short stories and sketches in Urdu, is perhaps the only Muslim woman pilot in India at present. She took to flying early this year and has now obtained "A" licence. She is the daughter of the late Mr. Mahomed Ismail of H. E. H. the Nizam's Service.

Dr. J. F. Paes, M.D., & B.Hy. (Paris), D.T.M., Specialist in Gynaecology and children's diseases, recently returned to India after completing his full course in medicine in the University of Paris and later working under various eminent professors in Germany and Vienna. He hails from Goa, Assolna.

Mogul Life And Art

Under the presidentship of Father Herras of the St. Xavier's College, Dr. Hermann Goetz, Conservator of the Kern Institute, delivered second lecture on Moghul life and art, at the University Hall on Saturday evening.

Petigara's Portrait

The portrait of Khan Bahadur K. Petigara which was unveiled by the Commissioner of Police in commemoration of the services rendered by the retiring officer, was painted by Mr. S. L. Haldankar, the well-known artist.

RECEPTION TO ROY

On behalf of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, a public reception will be accorded to Mr. M. N. Roy, to-day (Sunday) morning on his arrival by the Punjab Mail. All are cordially invited to be present at the time.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

The managing committee meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Kanara Vidyadaini Free Night School, Fort, Bombay, Mr. S. N. Shetty, will preside.

CONCERT AT MATUNGA

There will be a musical entertainment by Madura Mani—Vocal, Varahur Muthuswami Aiyar—Violin, Madras Venu Naicker—Mridangam at 4-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, G. I. P.

THE YOUTHS' ASSOCIATION

An urgent meeting of the organising Managing Committee of the Youths' Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. at the Association's Office.

All the members of the Youths' Association are requested to be present at Victoria Terminus to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. to receive Com. M. N. Roy.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

Harijan boys of Municipal Chawls, Mahaluxmi will be taken to Juhu to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. by the Social Workers' Society. A batch of Harijan boys of Municipal Chawl, Cochin Street, Fort, were also taken to Mazagaon Garden on last Sunday.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Two Laws of Life—Karma and Reincarnation" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

PRIVATE MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union, a meeting of the members will be held to-day (Sunday) at 1-30 p.m. at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge.

The meeting will discuss various schemes affecting the members including arrangements for Free legal and medical aid.

Mr. K. F. Nariman will address the meeting. Mr. Yusuf Meherally, President of the Union will preside.

Another Muslim Relief Committee

It is understood that another Muslim Relief Committee with Mr. Abubaker Beg Mahomed, as President, and Mr. Hussainali Beg Mahomed and Alarakhia Abba as Secretaries, has been formed.

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of the METROPOLITAN OPERA CO.
IDA LUPINO—LEO CARILLO
in
THE GAY DESPERADO
LOVE—ACTION—SONGS!

Governor Fixes Dates For General Election

The Bombay Government Gazette announces that the Governor-in-Council has fixed the dates for the nomination of candidates and general election of the Bombay Legislative Council under the new Constitution.

The following are the dates of nomination and election for various Constituencies:

First Schedule

All constituencies: Nomination of candidates and scrutiny of nominations: Friday, 18th December 1936.

Second Schedule

1. All constituencies other than general constituencies, women's constituencies and the University constituency: Date and hours for voting: Monday, 15th February 1937, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

2. Women's (Muhammadan) Constituencies: Date and hours for voting: Tuesday, 16th February 1937, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

3. General Constituencies: Date and hours for voting: Wednesday, 17th February 1937, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

4. Women's (General) Constituencies: Date and hours for voting: Thursday, 18th February 1937, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Third Schedule

1. All constituencies other than general constituencies and women's (general) constituencies: Date, time and place for the counting of votes: Tuesday, 23rd February 1937, at 8 a.m., at the headquarters office of the Returning Officer.

2. General Constituencies: Date time and place for the counting of votes: Wednesday, 24th February 1937, at 8 a.m. at the headquarters office of the Returning Officer.

3. Women's (General) Constituencies: Date, time and place for the counting of votes: Thursday, 25th February 1937, at 8 a.m., at the headquarters office of the Returning Officer.

First Schedule

All constituencies Nomination of candidates and scrutiny of nominations: Friday, 18th December 1936.

Second Schedule

General and Muhammadan Constituencies: Date and hours for voting (rules 5(1) (b) and 19: Thursday, 11th February 1937, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Third Schedule

All constituencies Date, time and place for the counting of votes: Friday, 19th February 1937, at 8 a.m., at the headquarters office of the Returning Officer.

COMING FROM NEXT FRIDAY

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The Jain Sadhu, Muni Mishrilalji, who broke his fast on Sunday after 259 days of fasting, which he had resorted to as a means of bringing about unity among Jain leaders.

Tenants Fall Out

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Friday.

Yesterday night the Amarchand Madhavjee Chawl, near the Railway Station at Ghatkopar, was the scene of a serious assault. It appears that Chhaganlal Vanmali and Shankerrao Nimbalkar, both tenants in the same chawl, had some quarrel on Thursday morning which had its repercussions at 9-30 p.m. when, it is alleged, Sjt. Nimbalkar who is an employee of the G. I. P. Railway, serving in the Transport Department, came to the chawl with about four companions, armed with sticks. But finding that Mr. Chhaganlal was not in his room, but in that of a Multani neighbour's room, they called him out under some pretext and when Chhaganlal was in the compound, he was, it is alleged, assaulted. It is also alleged that even those who tried to interfere in order to separate the unfortunate victim from the others, were not spared.

Chhaganlal had to be taken to the Kurla Government dispensary where he was treated and allowed to go home.

The Ghatkopar police were immediately informed. Inquiry is proceeding.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Revenue and Finance Member, will leave Bombay for Dhulia an December, 7 and return to Bombay on December, 10.

HOW TO SECURE CITY'S HEALTHY CONDITIONS

"People Should Strive Themselves & Not Depend On Municipality," Says Mayor

Taken as a whole, the civic life of Bombay had much to teach to those who cared to learn about affairs civic. Bombay had slowly grown, from a cluster of islands, to the "Urbs Prima in Indis". Bombay had a fascinating geographical situation, what with its hills and picturesque sea shores. Though much had been done towards the proper development of civic life in Bombay, there was yet much more to be done and the students of Bombay, could contribute a great deal towards that development.

So said Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay on Saturday evening in the course of a lecture on "Students and Citizenship" delivered under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Conference Committee, at the Blavatsky Lodge.

Referring to the health of the city, he pointed out the high death-rate which was 25 per 1,000, and added that the proper health conditions could be achieved more by the people themselves than by the Municipality

(Further report of the proceedings will be given in the next issue)

AROUND THE COURT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mahomed Ahmed, a resident of Byculla, was stabbed yesterday on the abdomen by some unknown persons at the 9th Lane, Kamatipura.

He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, where he died later in the day.

A Hindu clerk, who was arrested by the Police for breach of Curfew Order and for possessing a knife was fined Rs. 50 on the first charge and was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 on the other.

A Pathan, who was arrested for carrying a knife, was fined Rs. 50, or in default, to undergo one week's R.I.

Two Muslims, who were arrested for breach of Curfew Order were fined Rs. 10 each.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate passed orders to-day in the case in which Mrs. Odette Walker was charged at the instance of the Police for having obstructed them in the discharge of their duties when officers of the Vigilance Department carried out a raid in a buliding in Ropewalk Lane.

Mrs. Walker pleaded guilty and expressed regret for her conduct and prayed for mercy. The Magistrate convicted her on the charge and ordered her to enter into a bond in the sum of Rs. 100 to be of good behaviour for one year.

The counter-case filed by Mrs. Odette Walker against Deputy Inspector Saleskar and two officers of the Vigilance Department charging them with having voluntarily caused hurt, abuse and insult, was to-day withdrawn by the complainant.

Mrs. Walker expressed her regret for the allegations made in the complaint and withdrew all the charges levelled by her against the officers.

Mr. A. R. Gadkari appearing on behalf of officers accepted the apology and the Magistrate granted permission to withdraw the case.

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Sunday and Holidays Extra Show at 10-30 a.m.

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At the CINEMA MAJESTIC (GIRGAON.)

MR. P. A. MANKAR

Mr. P. A. Manker, the popular Senior Registrar of the Presidency Police Courts who is about to retire. Mr. Mankar has been in the service for 30 years and rose from interpreter to judicial clerk, then to the Assistant Registrarship and, in 1932, to his present post.

He was the first to hold the post of Assistant Registrar when

it was newly created in 1926. When holding that post he did yeoman service in the riots of 1929 and, also, during the mill disturbances.

In 1932, when he became Registrar, he was created a Presidency Magistrate and in the 1932 riots was in sole charge of the magisterial arrangements.

Mr. Mankar is a graduate and a member of the Pathare Prabhu community. He has earned the liking of the Bar and public for his never-failing geniality and courtesy and the Magistrates will lose in him an able assistant and colleague, who was always assiduous in the performance of his duties.

DANCE PROGRESSES IN GUJERAT

"Hori" Dance at the Sahitya Sammelan, Ahmedabad. The stage decoration and costumes were designed by Syt. Chinubhai and Syt. Kanu Desai.

"Danna-Leela" Radha played by Srimatis Shakuntala and Vasumati.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY VICE-CHANCELLOR

Term Of Office To Be Extended

NAGPUR, December 4.

By 50 votes to 25, the Nagpur University Court adopted a resolution for extending the term of office of the Vice-Chancellor from 2 to 3 years. Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy and Mr. M. S. Aney opposed the amendment on the score that no case was made out in favour of extension.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy added that there was no reason why a Vice-Chancellor should not be re-elected, if he had good work to his credit. The Court, however, added a recommendation to the Chancellor that the amendment should be accepted only after the expiry of the office of the present Vice-Chancellor, Doctor Sir Hari Singh Gour.—United Press.

SPLIT IN NADIA DISTRICT C. C.

President Of Parliamentary Board Resigns Office

KRISHNAGAR, (Bengal) Dec. 4.

Owing to differences of opinion on matters of principle and methods of work of the Nadia District Congress Committee, Mr. Dwijendra Nath Sarkar, President, Nadia District Congress Parliamentary Board, has tendered his resignation of Presidentship of the Board as well as membership of District Congress Committee.

Mr. Sarkar belongs to the Congress-Nationalist group.—A.P.

DHANDHUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Dhandhuka Taluka Congress Committee, which includes nearly half of Kathiawar, at its first meeting on Thursday last, unanimously elected Sjt. Ishvarlal Kalidas Vyas as its President and Sjt. Prabhudas Bhutta as the Secretary. It also elected Sjt. Prabhudas as its representative on the District Congress Committee.

HAVOC OF CHOLERA IN B. P.

1,082 Attacks And 498 Deaths During Week: Govt. Appoint Special Offices

POONA, Dec. 5.

Considerable increase in cholera is reported from many districts in the Presidency, according to the weekly statement issued by the Director of Health.

The districts most affected are Poona, Ahmednagar, Thana and Nasik. Junnar Taluka, in Poona District, is badly affected, having recorded 368 attacks and 175 deaths out of 535 attacks and 258 deaths for the whole District, against 204 and 72 for the previous week.

Thana District had 52 attacks and 30 deaths against 2 and 2 respectively, previously.

The Presidency figures for the week were: 1,082 attacks and 498 deaths as against 523 and 226 in in the previous week.

Although the epidemic is severe, it is reported there is no panic in the villages. Special precautions have been taken in view of the Kartik Fair at Alandi on December, 9. Six Medical Officers have been appointed on anti-Cholera duty. Admission to the Fair is restricted only to inoculated persons.—A.P.

"....SHOULD BE OF INTEREST TO EVERYONE...."
—Bombay Chronicle.

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A BOMBAY DIARY

By--.The Observer

Peace Ahead

That the dedication ceremony of the newly built 'Sabha-Mandap' of the Maruti Temple on Thursday should have passed without any untoward happenings is a redeeming feature of the situation indeed. It may be that the main credit for this goes to the excellent *bundobast* of the police, but will it be too much to hope that now that the main cause of trouble is over, peace will be rapidly and finally restored to the city?

A New Plan

The police have hit upon a new plan to apprehend the perpetrators of the crimes, whom it is very difficult to detect, the protection generally afforded to them by their co-religionists being one of the most reprehensible feature of the situation. The Commissioner of Police has issued a notification that a reward up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, will be paid to all those who give information to the police leading to the conviction of the offender in any case of fatal or serious assault. A similar award will be paid to any person who may apprehend and hand over to the police, the culprits in a case committed in his presence or nearby. It is believed that this move will prove very salutary considering that the monetary bait is bound to appeal to people of the "under-world" who are at the back of ninety-nine per cent. of the crimes.

It is profoundly to be hoped that this and other measures which the authorities are adopting will finally succeed in stamping out the hydra-headed monster of communalism.

"Lady Brabourne Home"

The opening of the Children's Aid Society's Lady Brabourne Home for Girls at the hands of H. E. the Governor on Wednesday evening was, indeed, a happy event, which once again focussed public attention on the important social activities of the Society. The last decade has shown a phenomenal growth in the work of the Society, which was founded in 1927, and the home founded by the Society has during this period "transformed its habitation from a hiding place of failure and despair to a wholesome and cheerful playground and work room" as Lord Brabourne aptly remarked in his speech. Much of the credit of the success of the institution goes to its indefatable secretary Miss Davies, to whose work the Governor paid a handsome tribute. Now it is proposed to build a "Lord Brabourne Home" for the junior school, and it is to be hoped that public support will be promptly forthcoming for this pressing social work.

A Wise Move

An issue of great public importance was decided by the Municipal Corporation in its meeting on Monday. The propinquity of the places of worship of different religions has always given cause for much unnecessary embitterment. the present disturbed atmosphere in the city being directly due to such a contingency. The Corporation, therefore, has done well in appointing a committee to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report on the advisability of amending the Municipal Act, so as to empower it to frame bye-laws for the purpose of regulating the selection of sites for the erection of new buildings to be used as places of worship. It was made clear at the meeting that the old places of worship will not be affected in any way by the proposed regulations, and that they were solely conceived in the interest of the city's peace.

Reception To Roy

A warm public reception awaits Mr. M. N. Roy when he visits this city to-day after his long incarceration. It will be remembered that it was in Bombay that his sensational arrest took place in the year 1930. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided to give him a public reception, and so also has the All-India Trade Union Congress. The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee will officially receive him on the Kalyan Station.

It has been decided that the election of the delegates to the Faizpur Congress should be held on the 13th instant provided, of course, that the situation in the city allows it. Otherwise the present delegates of the B. P. C. C. will obviously have to be allowed as a special case to continue in office. The Socialist group, however, is very anxious to hold fresh elections, at any rate for the four seats on the A. I. C. C., as they are confident of electing at least one of them to that coveted position.

Bravery Medal

The innovation of an award of gallantry for industrial bravery will be widely welcomed. This scheme owes its birth to the Safety First Association of India, and the first presentation of the Bravery medal was done at the hands of Lady Brabourne on the occasion of the Red Cross Ball list week. The very deserving recipient was Mr. Lawrence Saldhana, who saved a fell-workman at imminent risk to his own life. It is happy thought that this deed of heroism was so acknowledged in such a befitting manner. Mr. Saldhana has set an example of remarkable courage, and the Safety First Association has shown great imagination in instituting this new and very welcome award.

All Quiet In Mirali Area

NEW DELHI, Dec. 5.

A communique says:—

"In Mirali area yesterday, work was continued on road construction, south of the Tochi river without interruption. There is nothing to report".—A.P.

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AT THE RED CROSS BALL

(BY DICKS)

Those of you who were fortunate enough to go to the Red Cross Ball will agree with me when I say that it was by far the best 'Red Cross Ball' in many years.

The Town Hall was packed to its fullest capacity, but the organisers had not made the fatal mistake of utilising every inch of space.

There was a sense of ease and freedom (a lot of legroom—if you know what I mean) which unfortunately is not experienced in many organised balls.

The dance hall had truly been turned into a fairyland. The dome shaped ceiling was covered with a million tiny lights. It was almost like dancing under a star-lit firmament—only in this case the firmament happened to be white.

Colourful paper lamps and baskets of flowers decorated the massive pillars which give the Town Hall its unusual dignity.

The Taj Cabaret was a welcome feature and the dancers responded enthusiastically to the melodies of Ken Mack and his band and Leu Eagle's singing.

Lovely dresses and gorgeous sarees were to be seen there.

A tall lady who has learnt the art of growing old gracefully, looked charming in a maroon colour georgette saree with heavy gold flowers and leaves worked on it.

A plain V necked blouse of cire satin looked very effective with it.

One of the newly-weds looked exquisite in a simple white georgette saree worn without any border or trimming of any.

The simplicity was relieved by a beautiful diamond necklace, long diamond earrings—and bracelets that simply took your breath away.

Two charming young ladies were in white with broad silver borders, and low-cut backless silver lame blouses.

A brown ensemble was very effective.

A brown georgette saree covered with circles at equal intervals, of gold sequence shone liked burnished gold.

A dull satin blouse with a gold sequence collar looked lovely with the saree.

A gold sequence flower worn in the hair according to the new fashion completed the perfectly lovely ensemble.

A very popular young lady who does not seem to miss any balls—for she is always to be found wherever you may go—was in a beautiful deep green sari with a broad red border worked the gold and silver.

It was so broad and so heavy that I wondered how she could dance so gracefully in spite of the weight.

I as a rule always fight shy of anything heavy when I am going dancing.

A red and green brocade blouse looked charming with the sari.

Emerald and diamond ear-clips, rings and bracelets were worn with it.

A red carnation in the hair was the final exquisite touch to a lovely toilet.

I always think that it is a pity one cannot describe colourful men.

What a riot of colours it would be if all the men vied with each other and with the women in wearing coloured clothes.

Though I have always liked the dignified somberness of their black and white dress, a touch of colour would brighten up things quite a good bit.

I guess, when the fashion designers completely finish with the women, they will turn their minds to men for a change.

RADHANPUR NAWAB DEAD

Medical Aid Rushed By Aeroplane Proves Of No Avail

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The "Bombay Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of His Highness Sir Jaladin Khan Bahadur, Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur last night. His Highness was taken ill recently and Dr. Deshmukh had gone to Radhanpur on 22nd November on an urgent call by aeroplane.

Dr. Deshmukh was again called yesterday but unfortunately nothing could be of any avail. Dr. Deshmukh was accompanied by Seth Jivatlal Purtapshi who is a subject of His Highness and had been in close touch with His Highness. Dr. Deshmukh returned to Bombay to-day alone whilst Seth Jivatlal has remained in Radhanpur.

It was only recently that His Highness celebrated His Silver Jubilee.

His Highness was very social, generous and amiable. He was a good student of Persian and English.

He leaves behind him the Begum Saheba and an only daughter who is married to his nephew, besides hosts of friends and loyal subjects who will deeply mourn his loss.

A Krishnagar (Bengal) message says that it is understood that Mr. L. K. Moitra, M.L.A. has given notice of three adjournment motions to be moved on the opening day of the coming Session of the Assembly at New Delhi. One relates to the composition of the Railway Enquiry Committee and the other two to the recent cases of alleged suicides of detenus in Bengal.

Agents:—ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

RLY. FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER

Staig To Succeed P. R. Rau

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4.

It is understood that on the expiry of his term of office as the Financial Commissioner of Railways, Mr. P. R. Rau will be succeeded by Mr. B. M. Staig.

A communique states:—

"In order that the Government of India, the Railway Board and the Railways may derive the fullest benefit from the presence, in India, of Sir Ralph Wedgwood and other railway experts from overseas, it has been decided that the Railway Committee of Enquiry should be accompanied by Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner of Railways, Mr. A. E. Tylden Patterson, member of the Railway Board, and Mr. B. M. Staig.—United Press.

PHILOSOPHICAL CONGRESS SESSION

Bajpai To Open On Dec. 17 At New Delhi

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

The twelfth session of the Indian Philosophical Congress will be held on the 17th, 18th, and 19th December at the University of Delhi, Old Viceregal Lodge.

Sir G. S. Bajpai, Education Secretary to the Government of India will perform the opening ceremony on December 17, and Dr. S. N. Das Gupta, Principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta, will preside.

The subjects of the symposia are:—The Philosophical implicitting of Evolution, and the Place of Feeling in relation to conduct in Indian Philosophy.—United Press.

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Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2.

THOUGHTS COMPETITION

An unimportant object even though lying out of the way and hardly noticeable at first glance may divert your thoughts to far distant things or events having some mental connection, close or remote, with the object sighted by you.

A man lying dead in a jungle may remind you of the poisonous snakes lurking in such parts. Similarly the sight of a Cobra would at once take your thoughts to the dangers, the poor barefooted workers in the fields have to face from these creatures.

A drunken man would remind you of wines and spirits or conversely the sight of a bottle and glasses may lead your thoughts to the common cases of intoxication.

In this competition two sets of pictures are given. Each of the pictures marked A, B, C, has some connection with one or more of the illustrations numbered 1, 2, 3. . . . . You have to pick out such pairs from the two sets as have some imaginary connection between them so that while seeing one you think of the other.

For example, "J" shows a dead man and Illustration No. 11 is that of a Cobra. As mentioned above while seeing a dead man in the grass one would be reminded of a Cobra so No. 11 is entered against "J" in the Coupon. Similarly fill in rest of the Coupon and submit as many entries as you like with Annas Eight for each entry before 9th December, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8 in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706. (Seven hundred and six) G.P.O. Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon. Not more than one number must be entered against any of the letters A, B, C,. . . . in the coupon. More than one number entered against any letter in the coupon will disqualify the entrant.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 9th December, 1936. the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Correction or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

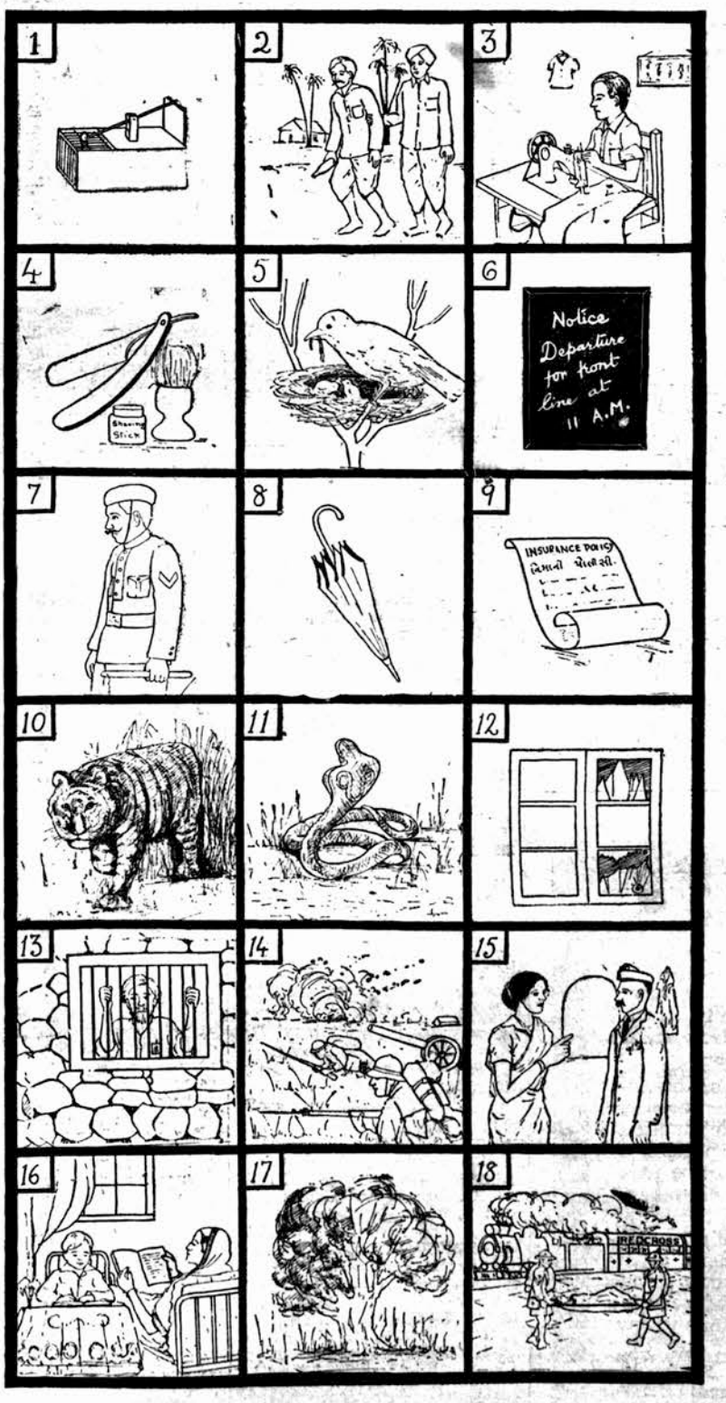
6. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be

First Prize
Rs. 3,000

Other Prizes
Rs. 2,000

Total Rs. 5,000



entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel."

ENTRY COUPON.

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	11
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters

CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY
9th December, 1936

For More Entry Coupons See Page 19

Prizes of Rs. 2,500

(Continued from Page 31).

105 Y. G. MOHILE
No. 40, Ghodbunder Road,
MALAD
106 GOVINDRAO A. MOHILE
Ghodbunder Road
MALAD
B.B. & C. I.Rly
107 LAXMIBAI A VAIDYA
40 Ghodbunder Road
MALAD
B.B. & C. I.Rly
108 NILKANTH G. MOHILE
Ghodbunder Road
MALAD
B.B. & C. I.Rly
109 K. S. REDKAR
Park-Cross Road (East)
VILLE-PARLE
(B.B. & C.I.Rly. Station)

Adas.

110 MADHOOBHAI H.
BRAMBHAT.
Adas, via Vasad, ADAS.

Ahmedabad.

111 C. V. G. NAIR,
R. C. T. Institute.
AHMEDABAD
112 J. KOOBERDAS,
Poonjalats Chawl,
Ruykhad, AHMEDABAD
113 BENJAMIN KOOBERDAS,
Poonjalal Chawl,
Ruykhad, AHMEDABAD
114 V. S. CHOKSI,
C|o Amrutlal Kalidas Sethna
630, Dadga Pith,
AHMEDABAD.
115 KASINATH R. POTDAR
C|o R. R. Potdar,
Bihari Mills Bldg.,
AHMEDABAD
116 NIRMALADI CHRISTIAN,
Ahmedabad Navtad,
Govt. Chawl, Navtad,
AHMEDABAD
117 SONI KANTILAL NARANDAS
House No. 211, Raipur Jati's pole,
Sankdi Seri, AHMEDABAD.
118 ASHABHAI PARSHOTAM,
Dhal's Pole, House No. 1934,
AHMEDABAD.
119 JASVANT KESHAVLAL,
Cpp. Khadia Post,
Labiya Tipivala,
AHMEDABAD.
120 V. K. N. Menon,
C|o Chimanlal and Sons,
Cross Lane, Rlypura Post,
AHMEDABAD
121 MANGALDAS M. SHAH.
Haja-Patel's Pole,
Lambesar, AHMEDABAD.
122 SHANTABEN TRIMMLAL,
C|o Mangaldas M. Shah,
Haji Patif Pole, Lambesar,
AHMEDABAD.
123 AVDABAI RAMCHANDRA.
C|o Ramchandra Ravji Potdar,
Bihari Mills, AHMEDABAD.
124 HIRABEHEN PATEL.
Dhal's Pole, House No. 1934,
AHMEDABAD.
125 MOCHI TRIKMLAL KARSONDAS,
Aungpur Chakla,
Fartor Visama, AHMEDABAD.

Akola.

126 CHHAGANLAL KALYANJI,
Maharashtra Kirana Shop,
Akola, (BERAR).

Amraoti.

127 FAKRUDDIN KADERBHAI,
Carting Agent, Rly. Station,
AMRAOTI.

Allahabad.

128 SUNDERLAL MISRA,
C|o A. I. C. C. Office,
Swarajya Bhuwan,
ALLAHABAD.
129 Mrs. LAXMIBAI B.
MAHAJAN,
Ramdas Peth,
AKOLA. (Berar).

Ayana.

130 UMRAO SINGH,
Post Ayana,
Dist. ETAWAH. U.P

Bangalore.

131 J. D. THIPPIAH.
Diva No. 48 East, Tank Road,
Basavana Gudi (Post),
BANGALORE CITY.
132 P. A. ROACH,
48, East Tank Road,
Basavana Gudi
BANGALORE CITY.
133 A. K. SARDARPURVALA,
C|o M. N. Hussen and Co.,
127, A. Commercial St.,
BANGALORE (Cantt.)

Billimora.

134 BURJOR F. SUKHADIA,
Khamla Jampa,
BANSDA, via Billimora.
135 S. S. UROLGIN,
Baithangal, MUNICIPALITY.

Barsi.

136 Mrs. CHAMPA BAI HUKERI,
Rly. Quarters,
Room No. 29,
BARSI TOWN, B. L. Rly.

Baroda.

137 VITHALBHAI C. PATEL,
Bhadran Rly. Yard,
Bhadran, G.B.S. Rly.,
BARODA STATE.

Athani.

138 B. S. MANJSULI,
Compounder,
Govt. Dispensary,
ATHANI, Dt. Belgaum.

Begum Pet.

139 K. V. APPU RAW,
C|o Postmaster,
BEGAMPET P.O

Broach.

140 BAPOORAV BALVANT
PHANSALKAR,
Navadera, Narandev St.,
BROACH, (N. Gujarat).

Bhusawal.

141 Miss L. CARROLL,
C|o Mrs. R. Carroll,
Block No. 231-15 Block.
BHUSAVAL, G.I.P. Rly.

Bijapur.

142 J. APPACHARYA.
C|o Nutan Pustakalaya,
BIJAPUR.

Billimora.

143 EBRAHIMBHAI KASAMBHAI
IDANWALA,
BILLIMORA.

Bulsar.

144 SULEMAN EBRAHIM
SHAIKH
School Master,
TITHAL Via Bulsar.
145 KEKI F. SHROFF,
Shroff Bldg., BULSAR.
146 PRANLAL GIRDHARLAL
RAKSHI,
Khatri Vad,
BULSAR, Dt. Surat.
147 Mrs. R. R. DHUNBHOORA,
Dina Villa,
Tithal Road, BULSAR.

Cambay.

148 MIYAJIBHAI ABDUL
TAYAB,
Station Road, CAMBAY.
149 ASMABAI DAWOODBHAI,
Bhoranad, CAMBAY.

Calcutta.

150 TILOKINATH,
C|o Abdulla Ayoob and CO.,
15 Zakaria St., CALCUTTA.
151 KHAMBHAI ABDULALI,
No. 3, David Joosab Lane,
CALCUTTA.
152 CHANDRASHANKER JANI,
Calcutta Jute Mill,
Narkli Danga Main Road,
CALCUTTA.
153 CHHUBILKANT GUPTA,
Calcutta Jute Mill,
Narkeldanga, CALCUTTA.

Cambay.

154 KEKI BAFOOJI,
Parsi Vad, CAMBAY.
155 BHAGVATI H. SHAH,
Kadia Pole, CAMBAY.

Cutch.

156 MUKUND M. SHAH,
C|o N. P. Shah,
P. O. Mundra CUTCH.
157 BUTTA ROHMATBAI
ABDEREMAN,
Khara Kurva, Near Khatri
Jamatkhana,
CUTCH, Mandvi.
158 KESHAVJI VIRJI,
Khopdi, CUTCH.
159 KHARWA ANAND PRADHAN.
In the Liquor Shop,
CUTCH, Mandvi.
160 SHAH RAMJI HARPACHAND.
Patla Bazaar,
CUTCH, Mandvi.
161 KANSARA CHAMANLAL
RAVJI.
Kansara Bazaar, Fipla Faria,
CUTCH. Bhuj.
162 KANSARA KASARBAI
KARSANJI.
Kansara Bazaar, Pipla Falia,
CUTCH, Bhuj.

Chappi.

163 Mrs. MANUGANVARI.
C|o S. M. Dharewada,
Post Chhapi Station,
Abu Line Meter Gauge,
B.B. and C.I. Rly.

Maroli.

164 MAKANBHAI BHIKHABHAI.
Dhaman,
Via MAROLI STATION.

Dharwar.

165 V. GOPAL PILLAY,
Saidapur, DHARWAR.

Dharivada.

166 C. HEMU,
C|o Station Master,
Post Chhavi, Abu Line,
DHARIVADA STATION.
B. B. and C. I. Rly.

Godhra.

167 MOHOMADHUSHANI &
TAYABHAI & CO.,
Moosaji Kote,
GODHRA, (Panchmahal).
168 JENOODIN & TAYABBHAI
and CO.,
Darwaja,
GODHRA, (Panchmahal.)

Gangpur City.

169 VINAYAKRAO N. DATIR.
Rly. Power House,
Gungapur City,
B. B. and C.I. Rly.

Goa.

170 V. C. FONSECA,
S. Estevam, GOA.

Harda.

171 PREMNARAYAN V.
MANAKBHAI,
Bhavsar Revdipura,
HOSHANGABAD, HARDA,
C. P.
172 SHAMSHERALI.
Manpura, HARDA.

Hinganghat.

173 FIDAHUSAIN MAZHER,
C|o Akbarali Tayabali,
HINGANGHAT,
Via Wardha, C.P.

Hingoli.

174 TARABAI,
C|o Thakurlal,
HINGOLI, Dn.

Hyderabad.

175 MAGANLAL R. KAMDAR,
Kathiawad Store,
Sultan Bazaar,
HYDERABAD, Dn.
176 MAGHANMAL SOBHAJ,
Mukhi Narandas Lane,
HYDERABAD, Sind.
177 SURPAZONISA BEGAM,
C|o Nawab Mohomad.
Nawaz Jung Asaf Naga,
HYDERABAD. Dn.

Igatpuri.

178 A. P. SHAIKH,
Moosa Chawl,
P.O. IGATPURI.

Indore.

179 TOPSY PEREIRA,
C|o Noshirwan and Co.,
INDORE, C. I.

Kapadwanj.

180 DALWEDY AMBALAL
MATHURADAS,
Fullwadi, KAPADWANJ.
181 MISTRY SHANKERLAL
LALUBHAI,
Sootar-Wadi, KAPADWANJ.

Kamptee.

182 Md. ANEECE,
C|o M. Md. Beg,
Gora Bazaar, KAMPTEE

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INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR

COMMENCING Dec. 24th 1936 this Christmas, on the very centrally situated Reclamation Grounds,

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183 A. R. IYENGAR,
Overseer, Dist Local Board,
KANARA, (Karwar).

Kolhapur.

184 P. N. PALKAR,
Laxmipur, KOLHAPUR.

Karad.

185 NOORBANU VALAD
KASAMSETH,
KARAD, (Satara).

Karachi.

186 MADAJI KANJEE VAGHELA,
Teacher,
Municipal Gujarati Boys'
School,
Jadra Bazaar, KARACHI.
187 ABDUL RASUL GHULAMALI,
Khoja Musjid, KARACHI.
188 SIBABHAI RAWJEE,
Sind Club, KARACHI.
189 NAGINDAS KALIDAS,
6 Gisri Road, KARACHI.
190 MAVJEE COOVERJEE,
Najmudin Street, KARACHI.
191 EBRAHIM YOUSUFALI
TINWALLA.
Old Market, KARACHI.

Kathiawad.

192 MAHESCHANDRA HARIS-
CHANDRA BHAT,
C|o. H. G. Bhat,
Maneckwady, Ganesh
Bhuwan,
BHAVNAGAR.
(Kathiawar).
193 BHAGWATI BEN K. KACHA,
C|o K. R. Kacha,
Darji Govind Jadav House,
Panwady Road,
BHAVNAGAR.
194 PATEL DAYALAL LALUBHAI,
Wood Merchant,
BHAVNAGAR. 6.
195 KHATRI ABDUL SUTAR
ADAM,
Near Turkosi Well,
GONDAL (Kathiawar).
196 G. M. Hotelwala,
Kadia Line,
GONDAL.
197 UNUS GAFFAR TABANI,
Hevili Sheri,
GONDAL (Kathiawar).
198 R. S. DALAL,
G. Parekh Sheri,
GONDAL.
199 A. RAZAK SHAKOOR,
Khataria Sheri
GONDAL.
200 HAJI ALI HAJI VALI-
MAHOMED,
Bloach-Wada,
JUNAGADH.
201 BABUBHAI T. JOSHI,
Booksellers, Dave Bros.
JUNAGADH.
202 ATIJABAB CHALARKA,
DARBAB-CHIYA,
Near Bodivar's Door,
JAMNAGAR.
203 ANWAR LADBHAI,
Central Jail,
Sorath, JUNAGADH.
204 GIRDHARLAL K. THAKER,
C|o. J. H. Thaker,
Haveli Line, Junagadh,
KATHIAWAR.
205 S. A. N. KADRI,
Jub Road,
Ranpor, B. S. Rly.,
KATHIAWAR.
206 P. CHATURBHUJ LALJI,
Cloth Shop.
KOLKI (Kathiawar).
207 CHELSHANKER BHANOO-
SHANKER,
C|o. Vakil Bhanooshanker
Harjivandas,
Cloth Shop,
Mahuma Bandh,
KATHIAWAR.
208 P. K. SHAHA,
Station Road,
MAHUWA PORT.
209 VALJI DANABHAI,
Opp. Khimnath Temple,
MAHUWA PORT.
210 SOONMIYA PIRKHA
PAINTER,
C|o. Karim Suleman Bidiwala
Shop,
Near Kubernath Temple,
MORBI (Kathiawar).
211 SHASHA HARAKHCHAND
VALABHJI,
Opp. Gujerati School,
MANGROL, Kathiawar.
212 KORI UKA RAMA,
C|o. Sheth Chhaganlal
Savchand Wadi,
MONGROL (Kathiawar).
213 KHOJA GULAM-HUSAIN
PREMJI,
Via Junagadh Post Bagak,
Mosta NAGDA (Kathiawar)
214 HIRALAL KESHAVLAL
SOLUNKI,
C|o. Parvati Govind,
Old Lodhavad Sheri N. 7
Post RAJKOT (Kathiawar).
215 MEMON HAMAD ABDUL
KARIM,
Aveda Chawk,
VERAWAL (Kathiawar).
216 NAGAPPA PARMESHWAR
JOSHI,
Devikeri, Sirsi,
N. KANARA.
217 ARTHUR NAZARETH,
Kankanady P. O.
S. KANARA.
218 K. L. NAGRATH,
Overseer,
P. O. Kanki,
DIST. RAIPUR, C. P.
219 DAYALAL HARDEO,
C/o. Hirji Dhanji Contr.
P. O. Keonjhargarh.
Keonjhar State,
ORISSA.
220 N. M. DESAI,
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B. Road Mandley,
U. BURMA.
221 INDIRA,
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224 MRS. SAKINABAI,
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226 ABDUL KADAR MULLA,
AKBARALI,
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25 Linghi Chetty St.
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228 KUSUM KOOBARBA,
Post Sarvan,
Via Salana C.I.
MALWA.
229 AMTOOLABAI,
C|o. Mulla Mohomedali
Rehmatali,
MAHESHAR.
230 HUSHAIN GULAB SHAIKH,
Mota Devalia,
Via LOONIGHAT.
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Near Mission Hospital,
MIRAJ.
232 FELIX D'SOUZA,
Highland Coffee Works,
Kankanady P. O.
MANGALORE.
233 A. S. KABRE,
At Angnewadi,
P.O. Bilvas,
MALVAN.
234 KUNDANSINGH,
Mahasamund,
RAIPUR, C.P.
235 OOSMAN DADA,
C|o. Damji Contractor,
Mahasamund,
RAIPUR, C.P.
236 A. SHAMA RAJU,
Door N. 2816, Darga Muzjid St.,
Mondi Mohalla,
MYSORE.
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HUSAIN NAGRI,
Loha Choli,
Batiwala Itwari,
NAGPUR CITY.
238 MISS. P. V. RATNAMMA,
C|o. P. Suba-Rao Esq.
Weaving Supdt.
Dharampet, NAGPUR.
239 KHURSHIDARA TURABALI,
KHURSIDARA,
C|o. Abdul Aziz C.I.D. Inspector
Sudar Bazar,
NAGPUR, C.P.
240 GAJRA,
Manikalal Flour Mill,
Hansapuri; Near Arya-
Samaj Mandir,
Cir N. 19|24.
NAGPUR, C.P.
241 SHERKHAN DAGEKHAN,
Fitter,
Station Nandgaon,
Dist. NASIK.
242 JOTI PRASAD,
Dist. Engineer,
NARSINGHPUR C.P.
243 TULSIDAS KANJI,
Natkar Lane,
Panchvati NASIK.
244 NAVINCHANDRA MAGANLAL
C|o. Maganlal Gulabchand,
Kaliya-Wady,
Via NAVSARI.
245 BURJOR DOSABHAI DABOO,
Daboo's Nale,
Sangawad, NAVSARI,
B.B. and C.I. Rly.
246 GANDOOBHAI J. DESAI,
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NAVSARI.
247 MAGANLAL N. PATEL,
C|o. Saydoob and Motor Stores
Merchant St., Pimna,
BURMAH.
248 MRS. B. D. BATLIWALA,
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249 ALIBHAI KADERBHAI,
2423, East St.,
POONA, Camp Poona.
250 VIMLABEN CHANDULAL,
C|o. C. H. Mehta,
Vadilal Sarabhai
Sanatorium N. 5.
PANCHGANI Via Poona.
251 MANOOBHAI ABDUL TAYAB
Dubash Bungalow,
PANCHGANI.
252 MEFOOJABAI ABDUL-
HUSAIN
Dubash Bungalow,
PANCHGANI.
253 MRS. E. D. BATLIWALA,
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POONA.
254 KADAM V. K.
N. 268 Somwar Peth,
POONA CITY.
255 MD. KARMAT HUSHAIN,
Collector Office,
PARBHANI (Dn.)
N. S. Rly.
256 USHABEN S. MEHTA,
Motor House,
PALANPUR,
257 RAJPUT RANCHHOD
SUKALCHAND,
Near Hathi Mehta Haveli,
(Dhalvas) Palanpur,
N. GUJARAT.
258 ESSAKALI FAZALALI
NIMACHWALA,
Goal Bazar,
RAIPUR C.P.
259 REVALAL KANJI MARFAT,
Kanji Vulji,
Post RUYGARD B. N. Rly.
C. P.
260 KEER R. K.
Satya Narayan Mandir,
RATNAGIRI.
261 DAMODAR MULCHANDBHAI,
Dabhola Bunder,
Dist Ratnagiri,
TULUKA Dupoli.
262 W. M. HOLDING,
St. Johns Institute,
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263 C. G. RAWAL & CO.
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265 MOHOMAD HUSHAIN
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SURAT.
266 SULEMANBHAI KASAMBHAI,
Moody Bazar,
SIDHPUR.
267 ATMARAM DIVRAM
THAKER,
Vakil,
Sihori Via Patna,
N. GUJARAT.
268 ASHGAR AKBARALI
LAKADAWALA,
Usufpura Sidhpur,
GUJARAT.
269 SRIMATI RADHABAI M.
DAVE,
C|o. Dave Mohanlal Kuberbhai
Near Rajnath Temple,
SIHOR B. S. Rly.
270 NANJI DHANJI MOCHI,
C|o. Ambaram Kanji,
Tower Road.
SURAT.
271 SONI BABURAO GOVIND-
RAO,
Opp. Dohasar,
Vapi Dist. SURAT.
272 MISS KHATIJA A. SHAIKH,
MOHOMAD,
Lakhwala House,
Vorvad Street,
Begampur SURAT.
273 HIMATRAM JIMABHAI,
C|o. Jimabhai Harkisondas
Limda Chowk,
SURAT.
274 H. G. KSHIRSAGAR,
Postal Clerk,
SANGAMNER,
275 MOHOMAD HUSHAIN
SAMSHUDIN
C|o. Samsudin Tayabali
Rungwala,
Usufpura SIDHPUR.
276 P. B. J. PATEL,
Burmah Mines Bazar,
TATANAGAR.
277 K. NARAYANA PILLAI,
Scy. The South Travancore,
Bank Ltd.
TRAVANCORE.
278 ABBASBHAI ABDUL-
HUSAIN SAHADAWALA
TALODA, Dt. Khandesh.
279 VIRBALA VITHALDAS,
Panch-Pipalia Station,
Post UDEGADH.
280 FAKHROODIN UOUFALI,
Kharakoona,
UJJAIN.
281 K. ABDUL QUDDUS,
New Town,
VANIYAMBADI.

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About Studios And Stars

"Swing Time" at Pathe this week—Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire.

"JANMA BHOOMI"

At The Opera

(CONTRIBUTED).

Even as it enters in its fifth week Bombay Talkies excellent film "Janma Bhoomi" continues to draw large houses and has won popularity among all classes of film-goers. Its novel and patriotic theme as well as the acting of its artistes, especially Devika Rani, has received many tributes from critics as well as ordinary film fans. It is only in case of outstanding pictures that these too agree!

The big crowds that, inspite of the disturbed conditions in the City and the Curfew Order, one still sees at the Opera House in every show reveal, on their analysis, a number of interesting things. Many come to see it for the first time having heard its praises from others, who have already seen the picture, while quite a large number are those who are seeing it for the second, third or even fourth time. They believe that it is better to see the same good film several times than waste one's time and money on several mediocre productions. They find "Janma Bhoomi" a rare combination of entertainment and ideals and they repeat their visits to appreciate the finer points of its sublime theme, to study its perfect technique and to listen to its soul-stirring songs and inspiring choruses. Then there are those to whom the irresistibly charming personality of Devika Rani acts as a magnate and they come to see their favourite Star in what is decidedly one of her best pictures. Some are loud in their praises of the realistic settings and photography. Everyone, however, is moved by the inspiring and exciting incidents of the story. And that is why they all come.

"CRAIG'S WIFE"

At Excelsior

People with a speculative turn of Mind have dubbed marriage a lottery. Mysogynists like John the Baptist could not be lured even by Salome and have yet raised Bachelor's clubs. In the laxity of time, though woman came to be increasingly glorified, there has occasionally been a Macaulay whose pre-occupation with a pet purpose has made him the celibate envy of the married. On the other hand the ambition of woman has been to contract a brilliant marriage and an old spinster has invariably been the object of ridicule and deemed to be denied entrance to the sacred gates of heaven. Her ancient ambition was to be a mother, a Caesar's wife, but her modern counterpart is to be only a happily married wife, not to say a Lot's wife, thanks to theories like birth control and other attractions too numerous to be detailed or too numerous to give leisure to the modern woman to rear a family, except as an accident. This development in the social sciences is essentially a post-war phenomenon, although even in the Middle Ages the problem of shrews judged by contemporary literature, must have become acute, which has made woman socially the most important personage, even to bitter unhappiness in marriage though outwardly maintaining a calm and happy countenance. It has created also gold-diggers and other species, whose pride in their selves is so exalted as to remain aloof from society, from neighbours,—a feeling that destroys the noble conceptions of marriage even to the exclusion of the husband, making him her object of bread and butter merely, either by marriage, or if that proved unhappy, by alimony. Such a type can as well be nicknamed "Craig's Wife", and the expression will immediately gain currency if a world leader uses it as did Ceaser in reference to Calpurnia. She can be called the modern shrew, with restrictions even on smoking, sitting on bedsteads, touching highly polished articles, etc., so that the home becomes only a collection of beautiful articles of furniture, without the wife having any place in it. A marriage with such a woman is doomed to failure, and, in order that with the progressive emancipation, the woman may not be a proverbial "Craig's Wife," and ultimately left to herself like a pestilence, we recommend the association of Columbia's "Craig's Wife" to every woman in India, who, in retrospect, might discover some event in her life, when she had behaved as her pictorial self, only to drop a pinch of salt in an otherwise sweet cup of the milk of marital happiness. Rosalind Russell as the high-necked wife is as attractive as Russell's viper invoking the hisses of every husband personified by John Boles to whom the heart of every husband and every neighbour is bound to oose in sympathy.

R. L. G.

"The Gay Desperado" with Ida Lupino at the Regal this week.

"CHARLIE CHAN AT THE RACE TRACK"

At The Capitol

George Irving's famous horse, Avalanche, loses an important Australian sweepstakes through the manipulations of a gambling rin. Irving immediately cables Charlie Chan (Warner Oland) to meet him in Honolulu, when the boat on which Irving is returning to America docks there. Irving allegedly is kicked to death by Avalanche just before the ship docks at Honolulu. Chan boards the boat and his investigation reveals that Irving has been murdered. Chan, with his son, Keye Juke, decides to continue to America with the Boat. A series of mysterious events on board the ship is climaxed by a fire. In the confusion. Avalanche is switched with another horse gallant lad. The boat arrives in Los Angeles and Alan Dinehart announces that the horse will positively run in the handicap despite the mysterious threats he has received. The gamblers make several attempts on Chan's life and on the day of the race kidnap the detective. By a clever ruse, Chan escapes and arrives at the track shortly before the big race. Chan creates a disturbance and, in the confusion, again switches the horses. The gamblers sense that the horses are to run in the race under their proper identity, and conceive a diabolical plot to kill Avalanche just as he enters the home stretch. Their plan is successful in execution, but Avalanche gamely continues to the finish, the winner, before he collapses. Chan gathers all the suspects in the racing stewards' office, discloses his evidence, and unmasks the murderer.

"Charlie Chan At The Race Track" this week at the Capitol.

NEW THEATRES' STUDIO NEWS

Director Barua is getting ready for his next picture. His story will be ready shortly and he may start his next picture by the first week of January.

* * * *

A new Sound Studio—New Theatres have almost completed a second Sound Studio in their No. 1 Studio. When completed this Studio will enable the Company to produce four pictures at the same time. This second Sound Studio will be a self-contained one with its own ladies and gents dressing rooms, anti-chambers, etc. The building is almost complete and "takes" may commence at this Studio by the middle of next month.

No. 1 Studio is also being equipped with a Central Sound Station. Here in this station the Chief Sound Engineer will be in a position to control and check Sound Recordings of different units. The Central Sound Control Station will contain Sound booths for different units. It is being built and fitted with latest types of Sound Recording and checking plants. The whole thing is a very complicated one and things are to be managed by the best man in the line.

Around Theatre & Film Land

SANGEET'S "CALL OF THE SOUL" OR "HRIDAYA MANTHAN"

To Be Released From Saturday

Generally, the Film Producers all over the country find it most difficult to please satisfactorily the hundreds of thousands of Cinema-minded people of the City of Bombay, because the local cinema audience, visiting the Indian Theatres, is so fastidious and discriminating that they generally and in most cases have been correctly found capable of detecting even the most minute defects in the picture.

It is only when the picture is really good and satisfactorily meets with the taste of the general audience that we should hope to get the cinema fans in sufficient numbers to fill the show house to its fullest capacity for days together.

And here is Sangeet's latest production "Call of the Soul" or "Hridaya Manthan" for which it can be said with undoubted confidence that the entire audience will give to this picture a roaring reception and vociferous appreciation and applause, because it is for the first time that the story as that of the "Call of the Soul" has been attempted for the screen. The story itself is poignantly human in its theme, emotion-full in its ideas, soul-stirring in its psychology and heart-rending in its melodious and rhythmic flow.

"Call of the Soul" gives an unquestionably pathetic appeal, because it is based on the real incidents in life of a once happy and blessed family of Bengal, but now absolutely ruined to the extent of irreparability. Rai Saheb Keshav Chandra Banerji having drowned his life and soul in drinking, Harish Chandra Banerji, his brother, in having become a Sanyasi and Nirmala Devi, once devoted and faithful Hindu wife in having become a "daughter of joy", as victims of heartless social injustices.

Never had there been such a human document presented on the Indian screen with the attendant pathos. Sorrow and life, in all its grim details to such an extent as to draw tears from the eyes of every one. The picture once seen will linger long in your memory and the impression it will leave in your heart will last for all your life time.

The cast is a brilliant one, lead as it is by the screen's foremost idol and songstress Bai Jaddanbai, who has also directed the picture with a touch of skill so rare in Indian films. Urmila Devi, a society lady of charm and grace makes her bow to many fans in India in a memorable role. Then you have A. Hussain, who is rapidly becoming famous as each picture comes out. He has given a performance, which but once comes in a life time. Siddiqui, who had been in New Theatres, is even far better in this picture than it had ever been his lot so far. Baby Rani, that kid, who has captivated many hearts all over India, is supremely adoring in this picture. Never had there been such a galaxy of stars—each a rare gem—gathered as in this picture, fully realising the great anticipation, which this picture had already evoked in the mind of the public.

Added to this, spectacular settings, enchanting dance hits, wonderfully enticing music, with the best of the technicians gathered together for this picture, so that the management has spared no pains to make each small detail a perfect one, in the full sense of the term.

The picture which will come to the screen at the Majestic on the 5th December, 1936, is one that should be seen by the rich and the poor, by children and parents and, in short, by every one for its monumental contribution to the art, which this picture represents fully well. A great picture with a great cast, which but once in your life time comes and therefore one that should not be missed at any cost.

"Jwalamukhi" to be shortly released at the West-End.

"Manmohan" at the Imperial second week (Sagar).

"Manzil" or Grihadah at the Roxy.

GOLD MEDAL FOR PRABHAT

Bengal Governor Sees "Amar Jyoti"

On Wednesday night a special show of Prabhat Cinetone's spectacular Hindi picture "Amar-Jyoti" or "Immortal Flame" was held at Madan Theatres (Palace of Varieties), when His Excellency the Governor of Bengal was present with Miss Anderson, Miss McKenzie and Miss Hutton. On arrival His Excellency was received by Sheth Girdhardas Sonpal, Mr. A. V. Pandit of Bombay and Mr. G. B. Mansata and garlanded. Then he was led to his special seat upstairs. In addition to His Excellency there were also present the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir M. N. Roy Chowdhury of Santosh, President of the Bengal Legislative Council, the Hon'ble European and Indian Judges of High Court with their wives, Hon'ble Members of the Executive Council and Ministers, Lady B. L. Mitter, Sheth K. L. Jetia, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, as well as other prominent Indian and European citizens of Calcutta, inclusive of ladies.

His Excellency sat till the end of the show and enjoyed the picture immensely, being the first Indian production which he saw. The language difficulty was overcome by Mr. A. V. Pandit explaining the whole plot to His Excellency. After the show was over, His Excellency remarked that the picture "Amar-Jyoti" was certainly a wonderful production with splendid photography, best technique, very clear dialogues, good and sweet music and natural acting. His Excellency has asked Mr. A. V. Pandit to communicate his congratulation to the partners of Prabhat Cinetone (Poona) for the triumph of their great picture.

After the show was over the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir M. N. Roy Chowdhury of Santosh, on behalf of the leading citizens of Calcutta, awarded a valuable gold medal to the Prabhat Cinetone which was given to Sheth Girdhardas Sonpal, who handed the same to Pandit to be carried over to Poona. The function was an impressive and unique one.

SYT. DESAI THANKS FRIENDS

Mr. Chimanlal B. Desai thanks all his friends for their visiting him or writing letters enquiring about his health. He is very sorry that he is still in bed and is unable to reply individually".

MARTINI FILM BLENDS MELODY, FUN, ROMANCE

Showing At The Regal

Romantic, melody and laughter are the order of the day at the Regal Theatre where Nino Martini, the handsome singing star of radio, grand opera and films, will began delighting audience last night in "The Gay Desperado" Do yourself a favour and take yourself—and your best beau (or gal) and the whole family—down to see this second offering of the Mary Pickford and Jesse L. Lasky producing Company which gave you "One Rainy Afternoon". It's a skillful concoction of every ingredient of a perfect evening's entertainment—it's the answer to a moviefan's prayer. A far cry from the usual film featuring an operatic songbird "The Gay Desperado" briskly directed by the inimitable Rouben Mamoulian, is a fast moving thrill-packed, laugh-loaded story, laid below the Rio Grande. As a silvery-throated singer in a little Mexican movie house, Martini proves that he can act as well as sing. Martini is kidnapped by a bold, bad (and very ingenuous) bandit who worships American gangsters and decides to adopt their methods, but is really a sentimental, music-loving chap at heart. He attempts to pull off a real American style kidnapping and his victims are the weakling son of a wealthy American family, James Blakeley, and his lovely sweetheart, Ida Lupino. Carrillo invites his American idol of the underworld, Butch the Blood, played by Stanlep Fields, to handle the ransom negotiations and then the fun begins. Martini and Miss Lupino fall in love and after a series of highly original and side-splitting situations, satirizing the tactics of American gangsters, Martini effects the release of the victims by a novel and highly amusing stratagem and the story ends on a joyous note. Martini's song repertory includes "The World Is Mine To-night", already popular on the radio, "Adios My Tierra" and three famous Mexican songs, "Cielita Lindo", "Lamento Gitano" and "Estrellita". The Verdi aria "Celeste Aida", is the highlight of the operatic numbers. All the members of a splendid cast including in addition to those already mentioned, Harold Huber, Micha Auer and others do top-notch work. "The Gay Desperado" is released by United Artists.

SANGEET'S SOCIAL MUSICAL "CALL OF THE SOUL"

At The Cinema Majestic

The Cinema Majestic is being stormed by crowds since Saturday last to witness the Sangeet Movietone's latest release, the "Call of the Soul" or "Hridaya Manthan", the biggest and grandest super sensational social, musical extravaganza, which is no doubt an exceptional social masterpiece, successfully depicting the root causes of the present sorrowful plight of the Hindu society.

A unique story from the masterly pen of the great writer of Bengal, Babu Jallodhar Chatterji sweeps through a mighty torrent of real incidents getting greater altitude of Drama at every step of incident and situation most ably knit, by that only woman director of the country, Bai Jaddan Bai, the Pride of India, until it crashes into a soul stirring and pathetic but most effective end.

It is a tale of real incident and pathos, grippingly engaging the attentions and emotions of the audience, a beautifully moving story, ever presented on the Bombay screen.

Bai Jaddanbai, besides directing this great picture of pictures, the "Call of the Soul" is playing the role of a deserted Hindu wife, deserted through no fault of her part, but because of the century-old reactionary social laws and she is really marvellous with her most scientific and melodious music, with her uptodate cine-art and most heart-rendering actions, laying bare the heart of the women, forced to be the "daughters of joy" by the destructive social rules and regulations. In the modern times this fact should be clearly understood and borne in mind that the maintenance of the outgrown, at once absurd and gruesome, social traditions and customs, is sure to result in the most unhappy physical, mental and political disabilities.

Her direction shall also sweep the severest critics off their feet; her skill in controlling pathos, her feeling for beauty and art and her deep human understanding of different characters, undoubtedly to make her an outstanding director of to-day.

Prominent in the supporting cast, the golden-voiced, A. Hussain, the most handsome hero of the Indian silver screen, successfully establishes himself as one of the greatest dramatic actors in the Indian cine-world to-day. Smt. Urmila Devi, the year's most charming new find, a cultured lady of high birth is a beauty queen, no doubt, with a sonorous voice. Her performance is, without question, a penetrating one, most sensitive and vital.

Baby Rani, India's most wonderful child star, with her heart rending songs and charming actions, Syt. Siddiqui of Puran Bhakta's fame, Miss. Shahzadi, Yusuf, M. P. Sinha and others, all handle their respective roles with appreciable understanding.

This, in short, is the rarest Indian screen Gem and is of the type to be shown for the first time in the country. So citizens of Bombay, especially the Hindus, young as well as old, orthodox as well as reformists, should not miss this unique picture, and for others it is sufficient, we hope, to say that a visit at the Cinema Majestic is well worth any price of admission.

"GRIHA-DAH" OR "MANZIL"

3rd Glorious Week At The Roxy

(CONTRIBUTED)

Since the release of New Theatres Ltd. (Calcutta)'s social melodrama "Griha Dah" or "Manzil" at the Roxy Talkies, New Queen's Road, the cine-goers interested in the picture and its making are ablaze with discussion that arrests the attention of the ordinary people. Because "Manzil" is a picture that strikes quite a different note in the treatment of and technique of our Indian social pictures of to-day.

Film-critics, authors, artists and other intellectuals who have seen this picture say that "Manzil" possesses the unusual depth which our common pictures lack.

The march of time in India dictated our Indian producers that their pictures with 'Alibaba' stuff are strictly not required—as now is the time that Indian film-goers want something solid, something to think about something that is faithful to life, something that has connection with our modern tendencies in life. And New Theatres Ltd has positively grasped the necessary demand of the moment. You can see realism in "Manzil" and not vague things about life.

'Manzil' or 'Griha Dah' is a subtle melodrama of complications in our modern emotional attitude towards life. It shows that New Theatres, people believe in raising the standard of taste of the people—people no more like to dwell upon the stunt pictures—as now they want to see the shadows of their own life. "Manzil" reflects the same voice—the same sentiment—the same call of the modern times. When you see this brilliantly adopted melodrama, cleverly dialogued, wonderfully directed and acted piece of modern Indian literature, you will fall in love with the remarkable faithfulness shown towards the original story of Sarat Chatterjee.

'Griha Dah'—is a grim and touching tale of love and jealously compactly told in the moving style that is absolutely modern absolutely living like electric wire—the whole of which straightly approaches our hearts.

You see Mohim (Barua), the artist—true artist—indifferent towards life in love with an adorably beautiful and sophisticated girl named Achala (Jamuna). They marry. But there is the third person—their common friend Sooresh, who thinks within himself that he also has the inner craving for Achala. But did he really love her? When Mohim and Achala go to their country house, Achala sees that Mohim is very friendly with Mrinal (Molina), a beautiful village-belle married to an old man. At once the serpent of jealousy begins to play its hideous role. She is suspicious about Mohim's way with Mrinal. And during the time conservative and orthodox people of Mohim's village, one cold night sets fire to their house. There comes Sooresh who readily adds fuel to the home-fire that rose between Achala and Mohim. What happens then? . . . You must see the marvellous climax, cleverly developed by Director Barua whose technique of treating this wonderful story is subtle as it ought to be.

The character which Barua presents is so subtle and impressive that one readily remembers original character of the book. So is Jamuna as Achala. Prithviraj, B.A., as Sooresh is also wonderfully good and Molina as Mrinal is sweet and full of vitality.

And then, there is good music from Harimatidevi, radio-star, K. C. Dey, blind-singer, and Molina.

The photography is brilliant, the editing is perfect and treatment is excellent.

You must not fail to see this great picture at the Roxy Talkies.

ROY LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

Addresses Galore At Cawnpore: Hopes To Get Rest Here

CAWNPORE, Dec. 4 (delayed.)

A rousing reception was accorded to Mr. Manavendranath Roy when he arrived in Cawnpore today from Allahabad. Leading political workers met him at the station and a grand procession was taken out through the main streets of the city. He was profusely garlanded and shouts of "M. N. Roy Zindabad", "Inquilab Zindabad," continued for some time. Mr. Roy folded his hands in salute and acknowledged the greetings.

A meeting was held in which nearly 3,000 Mazdoors participated besides thousands of others. Pandit Balkrishna Sharma in a short speech welcomed him to Cawnpore. Welcome addresses were presented on behalf of the District and City Congress Committees.

Mr. Roy then delivered a short humorous speech. He said he did not deserve all the praises showered on him. He had not done any material work to deserve them. He was not in fit state of health just now to say much but expressed the hope that he would not only talk to the workers but also work shoulder to shoulder with them in the political field very soon.

"You see," he said, "section 124-A is very elastic. I am just free from its embrace and why should I risk the little liberty I have by mere talking?

Mr. Roy was entertained to a dinner party to-night on behalf of the local Congress Committee.

He had a short talk with the workers this morning at Tilak Hall where he was also entertained to tea.

LEAVES FOR BOMBAY.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 5.

He left for Bombay at 11 this morning accompanied by Dr. M. R. Shetty, Mr. Charles Mascarenhas and Mr. Kulkarni of Bombay. He told the Press reporters that he wanted complete rest and at Bombay he will get it.—United Press.

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P.M.

7-30 Big Ben. A Recital of Brahm's Songs by Joyce Newton (Contralto). Nightingale Serenade. Night in May. Swallow from over the Sea. Ever Lighter. 7-50 The BBC. Military Band. 8-30 'Shots from an Instructor's Gun'. A talk by the instructor of a shooting school. 8-45 Music by Bach. 9-10 Evensong* From York Minster. 10-0 Weekly Newsletter. Sports Summary and Announcements. 10-25 Envoi.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s.

A.M.

11-0 Light Music By Krishnabai Hukkeri, (With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.

NOON

12-0 "Bhadotri Bharthar" A Gujerati Musical farce. Written and produced by K. R. Sanjana.

P.M.

1-0 Available Market Rates. The Radio Quartet. 4-30 "Hari Katha" (In Hindi) By Shivlal Kathavachak. 5-15 Talk (Urdu): "Modern Hyderabad". By Mirza Qudratulla Beg. 5-45 A Recital of East Indian Songs By F. P. Gonsalves 6-30 Evensong, (Relayed from the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba). 7-30 An Orchestral Concert By the Band of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. 8-30 News in Hindi. 8-45 Some New Records. Introduced by J. Bains. 9-30 Talk: (English): "Gardens during the Moghul Period" By Tara Ali Baig. 9-45 The News. 10-0 Light Classical Music By Vatsalabai Kumtekar. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.

Phohi Programme

18-0—19-0	19.71m.
19.00-21.00	25.57m.
24,00- 1-30	31.28m.

Wavelength 19.71m.

18-00—19.00 Special Broadcast for Asia, China, Japan, further India by the Rom. Cath. Broadcasting Assn. Music, Political talk by Mr. P. de Waart, Mission news, Music, Talk, Journal.

(Beginning of the Phohi Programme for Netherlands Indies)

Wavelength 25.57 m.

19-00 National Anthem, opening announcement; 19.05 Talk on behalf of the Y.M.C.A. by Mr. H. de Jong, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. 19.20 Broadcast for the Netherlands Indies by the Rom. Cath. Broadcasting Assn. March, Talk by Anton V. Duinkerken, Music, Political talk by Paul de Waart, Mission news. Journal. 20.20 Music 20-25 The latest news from Holland, 20.35 Music, 20.45 Microphone debutantes, 21.00 Close down National Anthen.

(Wavelength 31.28

00.30-01.30 Special Broadcast for Africa by the Rom. Cath. Broadcasting Assn. Music, Political talk by Paul de Waart, Mission news. Music, Talk by Ir. C. J. Oosterholt, Journal.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres. 822 kc|s.

A. M.

8-0 Indian Music (Recorded) 9-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Cooking for Pleasure". No. 14 Hurried Preparation. By Qamar Jahan Begum. 9-15 AIR Orchestra C. Shudh Bilawal. 9-25 Pandit Brahmanandji. Khayal Deshkar, Khayyal Khat 9-55 Harimati of Calcutta. A well-known gramophone star and exponent of light music. Thumri, Dadra and Ghazals. 10-30 A Classical Programme (Gramophone Records).

P.M.

12-30 AIR Orchestra C. Mian ki Malhar. 12-40 Pandit Brahmanandji. Khayal Bindrabani. Bhajan; 1-5 P. K. Sundaram. Violin 1-20 Ghazal. 5-0 1st News and Weather Report (English). 5-10 1st News and weather report (Hindustani). 5-20 AIR Orchestra B. Barari. 5-30 Pandit Brahmanandji. Khayal Shudh Kalyan, Khayal Kedara. 5-45 P. K. Sundaram, Violin. 6-0 Inder Sabha. An Opera. The first Indian opera, written in the time of Wajid. Ali Shah, by Amanat of Lucknow. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Looking Ahead" No. 4. Tomorrow. By Prof. Abdul Jaleel. 8-15 Harimati of Calcutta Khayal, Thumri, Dadra and Ghazals. 9-15 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani) 9-30 2nd News and Weather Report (English).. 9-45 Talk (English): "Along the Frontier". No. 14. The Bhutan-Assam Frontier. By Capt. P. C. Hailey. (A series of talks on the peoples and countries of the Frontier, from Baluchistan to Chittagong). 10-0 Peter Mendoza and his Orchestra.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s.
49.10 metres, 6,109 kc|s.

A.M.

8-36 Time Signal. Instrumental Music. By the Jantri Sangha. Conducted by Surendra Lal Das. 8-46 Classico-Modern Song By Rathin Chatterjee. 9-6 Sarangee Solo Todi. By Chamu Misra. 9-21 Thungri By Subal Das Gupta. 9-41 Orchestra By the Jantri Sangha. 9-51 Modern Bengali Song by Abhabaty. 10-11 Kheyal Lachha Sakh. By Dhirendra Nath Chatterjee. 10-31 Kheyal. Asavari. By Krishna Chandra Dey. 10-51 Review: "Stage and Screen". By Spectator. 11-6 S.B. Time Signal. Francisco Casanova's Spanish Orchestra. (Relayed from "Firpo's" Restaurant). (By Kind permission of the Management). 12-36 p.m. News in English. Time Signal. Close down.

P.M.

5-36 S.B. Time Signal. Special Children's Service. By Selected Scholars from all the Sunday Schools. Arranged by the India Sunday School Union. 6-6 S.B. Church Service (Relayed from St. Paul's Cathedral) 7-21 Talk: "The Revival of Ayurved in Bengal" By Mahamahopadhyaya Gana Nath Sen. 7-36 Instrumental Music. Harmonium Solo. By Satyendra Nath Chakrovarty. 7-51 Modern Bengali Song. By Manindra Chakravarty. 8-11 Humorous Sketch By Kailash Banerjee. 8-21 Religious Song By Bhabotosh Bhattacharya. 8-51 S.B. The News and Weather Report (In Bengali). 9-6 S.B. The News and Weather Report (In English). 9-21 S.B. Talk (English): "The Invisible Universe" No. 6. Byron's Invisible World By Syed Mehdi Imam.

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CASE AGAINST SCINDIAS

Prosecution And Defence Addresses Concluded

In the case in which Mr. Ardeshir R. Subedar, a shareholder of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company is charging the Directors, Manager, Accountant and Auditors of the Company before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, with having presented a balance sheet containing certain items which were false as on June 30, 1935 under Sections 477A; 418; 409 and 109 I. P. C. along with Sections 103 and 282 of the Indian Companies Act, the prosecution and defence addresses were concluded.

The complainant charged the respondents with having inserted an item under the heading "Book debts" reading Rs. 13,62,000 on the asset side of Narrottam Limited and on the liability side of Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. which he alleged was false and misleading.

PROSECUTION ALLEGATIONS.

Mr. Subedar, in the course of his arguments for the prosecution, urged that the failure to produce the promissory note passed and signed by Narottam Ltd. in favour of the parent Company (Scindia Steam Navigation Co.) for a sum of Rs. 5 lacs carrying nine per cent. interest, was a circumstance in favour of his allegation that there was a well-calculated move on the part of Mr. Walchand Hirachand and his confreres to screen the guilt of those whom he charged with having misappropriated the amount.

AN ALTERATION.

Mr. Subedar again laid stress on the alteration which he alleged had been fraudulently affected in the letter dated Oct. 16, 1922 in respect of a share certificate of which Mr. Walchand Hirachand had become the nominee. The alteration of the word "us" into "me" in the document was a significant factor as shown in (Ex. U).

ORDERS RESERVED.

Mr. Velinker, in reply, argued that no case had been made by the complainant to frame charges and prayed for an order of discharge.

The Magistrate reserved passing orders.

AMBULANCE DIVISIONS' RECEPTION TO COL. SLEEMAN

"We who serve the order of St. John, know that the finest reward for our work, is that peace of mind, which can only be obtained when one is helping one's fellow men.

"For, with peace of mind, comes contentment of spirit, and with, that, happiness is attained.".

NO CASTE OR CREED.

"I am delighted to know that the Brigade here knows no distinction of caste and creed in its work, which fact has been amply proved by the magnificent humanitarian work so recently accomplished by your 'Divisions' in the riot areas, when all unfortunate victims received the same excellent treatment in your first aid centres, irrespective of differences of religions", said Col. James Sleeman, Chief Commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, addressing the Bombay Corps of the Brigade, after an inspection held at the Elphinstone High School grounds, on Saturday evening.

VARIOUS DIVISIONS TAKE PART.

Nearly 400 members, consisting of the Parsi, Cosmopolitan, Hindu, Maharatta, Radiant Club, People's Union, Jewish and Women's Divisions partook in the inspection parade.

The Women's Division consisted of the Parsi and Muslim Nursing sections and was officered by Dr. Edul Behram. The Division is 75 strong, and the latter section of 15 (in purdan and veils) was headed by Mrs. and Miss Shuffi Tyebji.

On arrival, Col. Sleeman was received by Capt. H. S. Waters, the District Superintendent of the Brigade and a general salute was given. He then proceeded to inspect the Brigade, accompanied by Mr. G. Wiles, Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Centre of the St. J. A. A. and the Assistant Commissioner of the Brigade, Dr. F. N. Kapadia, District Surgeon and Mr. D. F. Panthaki, Superintendent of the Parsi Division, who was in charge of the Parade.

READING OF ADDRESS.

Col. Sleeman shook hands with all the officers, (16 in number) and the members and officers of the Women's Division as he went along the lines.

After the inspection, the Colonel was introduced to the visitors.

Then the Corps formed into a hollow square and heard at ease the address to the Chief Commissioner, read by Mr. Wiles, Assistant Commissioner.

(Extracts from the speeches of Mr. G. Wiles and Col. Sleeman will be given in to-morrow's issue).

ANNUAL READING

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Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

R. HIGGINS SADDLES THREE WINNERS

Pougatchev Disappoints In Big Event

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A big attendance witnessed excellent sport at Mahaluxmi yesterday. If there were some unexpected results, the successes of Glanely, Danny Boy and Al Muqbil more than compensated backers for the poor sort of luck they had experienced on the two previous race days.

It was a capital afternoon for Roy Higgins, who saddled three winners Hesperitus, in the colours of Mr. N. D. Bagree, the Calcutta sportsman, won the coveted Durdans Plate and Lingo, also trained by Higgins, was first home in the Hurstwood Plate (valued Rs. 10,000). Earlier in the afternoon Glanely, in the popular Ardeshir livery, had scored in Rous Handicap, Division I, so that Higgins who turned out this trio could point to a good day's work done.

EXPECTATION UNREALISED

An odds-on chance in the principal event Pougatchev, set to concede stones all round, failed to play his expected bold part. Hesperitus made the pace a cracker from flag fall and stayed on long enough to keep the late finishing Heritage II at bay. The favourite was a tired horse a long way from home and Sibbritt did the wise thing in easing him off.

At least five of the runners were well supported in the Hurstwood Plate. Vendetta starting a weak favourite at fives. In an engaging finish Lingo, very capably handled, just held Garter Princess with Why an unlucky participant a head away third. The favourite was pocketed a furlong from home, but in any case he could not have won.

Pulled out after a long spell Glanely justified a ready backing on winning the Rous Handicap, Division I. He was hard-pressed by Greek Artist over the concluding furlong. This promising colt will win a race before many days have passed. Flare was in the money as expected.

AN EASIEST WIN

Danny Boy made no mistake in the other division. Sibbritt had the marked choice early in front and won in the easiest possible manner, Columbian and Horoscope filling the minor placings.

Mr. M. Wemys's Heritance earned his first distinction this season on taking the Southfield's Plate for which Bastion was the subject of the heaviest investments in the market. The winner was late on the scene to beat Fighting Force and Riseholme and he will score in a higher classification.

Al Muqbil—a ready winner last week and since promoted went one better when he ran away with the spoils in the Marine Lines Plate, Division I. Backers made no mistake in plumping for Mr. Sampat's bay. In front from the barrier rise he was never headed and won with lengths to spare from Samra Layali. Dilawar who was placed third by the judge appeared to be lucky to occupy this position as in the opinion of most onlookers Al Hazar should have been accorded this honour.

AN EXCITING FINISH

There was an exciting finish to the second division of the Marine Lines Plate, which saw Turkish Prince just scramble home a short head in front of Saif-al Iraq. Considerably fancied here Kanz-al Muluk ran disappointingly and could only manage a fourth.

Jewan accounted for Lookman and fifteen others in the Borivli Plate. Division II, wherein the well-favoured Jabal Tario—a recent winner—gave a doleful display.

None of the fancied horses figured prominently in Division I of the Marine Lines Plate. Sachar Pasha, Howel and Muibil Hamid all failed. The winner turned up in Kanz al Dowla who won from Turf Boy and Tal al Nusser.

Dillon and Whiteside were the most successful jockeys, each riding two winners apiece.

CATERER'S BUSY TIME

With visitors so numerous on the course Messrs Brandon and Co.—the caterers, had a busy time, but they coped with the rush with the efficiency one has come to expect of them.

THE BORIVLI PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1935, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. D. S. Reuben's KANZ AL DOWLA, 8-3, Whiteside 1
Mr. Diamond's TURF BOY, 8-3, (carr. 8-6). Read 2
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's TAJ AL NUSSER, 8-3, Obaid 3
Mr. N. E. Raymond's KASSAB, 8-10, Balfour 4

Won by 1-1|4 lengths, neck and head.

Time: 1 min. 53 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 103 for win and Rs. 45, Rs. 47 and Rs. 70 for places.

All ran.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE BORIVLI PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 1 Mile

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1935, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs., or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. M. D. Petit and Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's JEWAN, 8-3, Balfour 1
Mr. Abdul Mohsin bin Ahmed's LOOKMAN, 8-10, Simmons 2
Mr. Fahad Rummah's TAIH AL ZAMAN, 8-10, Hardinge 3
Mr. K. S. Malkani's GHOJ AL SA'AD, 9-1, Obaid 4

Won by 1 length, head and length.

Time: 1 min. 52-2|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 117 for win and Rs. 40, Rs. 28 ond Rs. 78 for places.

All ran.

Winner trained by Yussuf bin Essa.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. N. R. Dastoor's TURKISH PRINCE 7-10, Whiteside 1
Mr. M. H. Ahmedbhoy's SAIF AL IRAQ, 7-11, Marrable .. 2
Mr. Hammad Juweli's NICKEL, 7-4, Zensky 3
Mr. P. R. Kering's KANZ AL MULUK, 8-7, Dillon 4

Won by short head, 2 lengths and short head.

Time: 2 mins. 6-1|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 105 for win and Rs. 37, Rs. 45 and Rs. 74 for places.

Not Run:—Poppy Day (8-6) and Quarry (8-0).

Winner trained by N. E. Roymond.

Waabil bolted away from the Course and did not run the Race.

THE ROUS HANDICAP (Div. I).—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. A. C. Adeshir's GLANELY 9-7 Dillon 1
Mr. G. McElligott's GREEK ARTIST 7-10 W. Sibbritt 2
Captain J. W. Goldsmith's FLARE 7-12 Burn 3
Mr. T. G. Khattau's MANANNA 8-5 Read 4

Won by 1|2 length, 1 length and 3 lengths.

Time: 1min. 1-1|5 secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 23 for win; Rs. 14, Rs. 18 and Rs. 15 for places.

Favourite: Glanely (9-7).

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE SOUTHFIELDS PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. M. Wemyss's HERITANCE, 8-10, Harding 1
Mr. A. Svamvur's FIGHTING FORCE, 8-13, Read . 2
Mr. G. Mc-Elligott's RISEHOLME, 8-5, Balfour ... 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's TRUE MAN, 8-3, Sibbritt 4

All ran.

Time: 1 minute, 28 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 117 for win. Rs. 39, Rs. 32 and Rs. 86 for places.

Won by 2 lengths, short head. and neck.

Winner trained by owner

THE ROUS HANDICAP. (Div. II).—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mrs. M. Clarke's DANNY BOY 8-11, Sibbritt 1
Messrs A. H. Ahmedbhoy and A. M. Khairaj's COLUMBIAN, 8-4, Gethin 2
Capt. J. W. Goldsmith and Mrs. S. Goldsmith's HOROSCOPE, 7-11, Burn 3
Hon'ble Sir the Raja of Bobbili's LABARUM, 8-6, Dillon 4

All ran.

Won by 3 1|2 lengths, 2 lengths, and 1|2 length.

Time: 1 minute, 0 3|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 25 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 27 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE DURDANS PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 15,000; Second Rs. 5,000; Third Rs. 2,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mr. N. D. Bagree's HESPERITUS, 7-7 (cd. 7-9), Dillon.. 1
Begum Feeroza Dulhan's HERITAGE II, 8-9, Burn .. 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's FIELD MARSHAL, 7-0 (cd. 7-2), Britt 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's FOUGATCHEV, 9-5, Sibbritt 4

All ran.

Won by 1|2 length, 2 lengths, and 1|2 length.

Time: 1 minute, 52 4|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 66 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 18 and Rs. 26 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE HURSTWOOD PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 10,000; Second Rs. 3,000; Third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Messrs G. C. R. Coleridge and W. W. McKillop's LINGO, 8-4, Marrable 1
Messrs A. H. Ahmedbhoy and A. M. Khairaz's GARTER PRINCESS, 8-8, Gethin 2
Mr. A. Svamvur's WHY, 8-11, Read 3
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CHEAP JACK, 7-9, Sibbritt 4

Not run: Grecian Orb 9-0 and Raghubeer 7-13.

First tote paid Rs. 76 for win, Rs. 25, Rs. 24 and Rs. 30 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE. (Div. I).—Distance 1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,400; Third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. K. T. Sampat's AL MUQBIL, 7-7, Simmons 1
Mr. Aziz Mahomed's SAMRA LAYALI, 9-4, Obaid 2
Mr. M. H. Ahmedbhoy's DILAWAR, 7-9, Sibbritt 3
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's LEGION OF HONOUR, 8-9, Dillon .. 4

Not run: Jahan Ara 9-2 and Imperial 7-11.

First tote paid Rs. 38 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 17 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by M. Ryan.

MYSORE-BOMBAY CRICKET MATCH

Commentary To Be Broadcast By "Akashvani"

(From: A Correspondent)

MYSORE, Dec. 5.

Programmes of the Mysore Broadcasting Station, "Akashvani" will be radiated on 49.3 meters. A short account of the Inter-Universities cricket match between Bombay and Mysore Universities will be broadcast at 9 p.m. on the 5th, 6th and 7th instant.

Ranji Trophy Tournament

The following is the personnel of the All-Gujarat Team to play against the Western India States on Gujarat College ground in Ahmedabad from December 7 to 9, in the ensuing Ranji Trophy Tournament matches:—

(1) Sardar Ghorpade, Baroda; (2) Mr. Nakhuda, Baroda Rander; (3) Mr. E. Hans, Baroda Rander; (4) Mr. Y. Esmaij, Baroda Rander; (5) Mr. Yalwande, Baroda; (6) Mr. M. J. Joshi, Ahmedabad; (7) Mr. Adhikari, Baroda; (8) Mr. Powar, Baroda; (9) Mr. H. D. Desai, Baroda; (10) Mr. B. B. More, Baroda, and (11) Mr. R. M. Patel, Ahmedabad.

Reserves: Mr. F. N. Khambhatta, Ahmedabad; Mr. C. B. Rao, Nadiad; Mr. R. G. Pradhan, Baroda, and Mr. N. K. Zaveri, Ahmedabad.

Pope Indisposed

(SPECIAL CABLE)

ROME, Dec. 5.

It is learned that the Pope was indisposed and unable to attend the service at the Vatican this morning.

England Pulls Round After Initial Collapse

Barnett And Leyland Treat Spectators To Attractive Batting Display

All Out For 358: Australia Make 151 For 2

Teams

The following are the respective teams:—

ENGLAND	AUSTRALIA
Allen (capt.)	Bradman (capt.)
Ames	Badcock
Barnett	Chipperfield
Fagg	Fingleton
Hammond	McCabe
Hardstaff	McCormick
Leyland	Oldfield
Robins	O'Reilly
Verity	Robinson
Voce	Ward
Worthington	Sievers
Fishlock	Brown
12th Man	12th Man

BRISBANE, Dec. 5.

England completed their first innings, which lasted 401 minutes, for 358 runs.

BRADMAN'S POOR DISPLAY.

Hardstaff batted for 125 minutes and Robins for 40 minutes. Allen hit one six, four fours in an innings lasting 75 minutes. Badcock played on to his wicket and Bradman made a weak stroke after being caught in two minds. He was shaky and did not play at his best. Fingleton played a sound innings, lasting hitherto 175 minutes. Towards the close, light was poor and Australian batsmen were very cautious.

In England innings McCormick took three for 26, Ward two for 138 and O'Reilly 5 for 102.

GROUND RECORDS.

The attendance was 30,757 and receipts £3,537 both are ground records.

Scores:—

ENGLAND (First Innings).

Worthington, c. Oldfield, b. McCormick	0
Barnett, c. Oldfield, b. O'Reilly	69
Fagg, c. Oldfield, b. McCormick	4
Hammond, c. Robinson b. McCormick	0
Leyland, b Ward	126
Ames c Chipperfield, b Ward	24
Hardstaff, c McCabe, b O'Reilly	43
Robins, c substitute, b O'Reilly	38
Allen, c McCabe, b O'Reilly	35
Verity, c Sievers, b O'Reilly	7
Voce (not out)	4
Extras	8
Total	358

The closing score of the Australian first innings is as under:—

AUSTRALIANS (First Innings).

Fingleton (not out)	61
Badcock, b Allen	8
Bradman, c Worthington, b Voce	38
McCabe, (not out)	37
Extras	7
Total (for 2 wkts.)	151

FALL OF WICKETS:—13 for 1; 89 for 2.—Reuter.

WELCOME TO COMRADE ROY

B. P. C. C. Arrangements For Reception

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce:—

"Mr. M. N. Roy will arrive in Bombay by the Punjab Mail today (Sunday) at 10-55 a.m. (S.T.) at Victoria Terminus. On behalf of the B.P.C.C., he will be accorded a public reception at the station. Representatives of institutions and persons desiring to garland Mr. Roy should be present at the station at least a quarter of an hour before the train arrives to avoid rush. The volunteers are requested to be on their duty at the station at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.).

"After the reception at the station is over, Mr. Roy will drive to the Congress House, Headquarters of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee."

Workers' Welcome To Roy

Under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress, a public meeting will be held at Kamgar Maidan, Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. to welcome Mr. M. N. Roy. Mr. Khedgikar will preside and Mrs. Maniben Mulji, Mr. Nimbkar, Mr. Jhabvala, Mr. Karnik, Mr. Dange, Mr. Bhogle and others will address the meeting.

WELCOME TO ROY

The Bombay Handloom Workers' Union, Nawajawan Bharat Party, Anjuman Azad Hind, Gajane Islam and Majben Nasan Club, have decided to accord a warm reception to Com. M. N. Roy at Boribunder Station on his arrival at Bombay and have written letters to the Roy Reception Committee of the B. P. T. U. C. assuring their wholehearted co-operation with the Committee.

A New Delhi 'communique' says: In Mirali area on Friday, work was continued on road construction, south of the Tochi River without interruption. There is nothing to report.

A New Delhi message says: His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by the Marchioness of Linlithgow and staff will leave New Delhi on Sunday, December 13.

FURTHER HEARING IN PETIT CASE

Solicitor & Bank Manager In Witness Box

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. H. K. Colah, Solicitor, was re-examined to-day, by Mr. H. D. Banaji, counsel for the Bank of India, at the resumed hearing of the case in which Mrs. Gulbai Petit and Mr. Phirozshah Petit are charged with fraudulent transfer of property.

Witness stated that a letter dated 23rd May 1930, from Merwanji Colah and Co., to the Manager, Bank of India, was signed by Mr. Sethna, the witness's partner. The witness was absent from the 6th of May to the 8th of June and he was not informed of the letter. The suit was attended to by Mr. Sethna during witness's absence.

Counsel asked witness to produce copies of several letters he had addressed to Mrs. Gulbai Petit. Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla and Mr. Lam, counsel for the first and second accused objected, chiefly on the ground that the matter did not arise in re-examination

Mr. Jungalwala:—"You are smuggling in this letter" (laughter). The objection was overruled, and the letters were admitted.

Witness was shown a draft of a deed of reconveyance by Mrs. Gulbai in favour of Dr. Bharucha and was asked if he had made any alterations in it under Gulbai's instructions. Mr. Lam objected, saying that the original document had already been put in and the draft was not relevant at this stage. The objection was upheld and further examination was shut out.

Witness was shown a copy of the Will of the first accused and was asked if the blanks were filled up. Witness stated that there were no blanks and they appeared to have been filled up.

BANK MANAGER

Mr. Gray, Manager, Bank of India, was further cross-examined. He could not say when he came to know of the mortgage of J. B. Petit. He had been informed since then. He did not realise that, if J. B. Petit was declared insolvent, the deed would be set aside.

Question: At the time when you gave instructions for Exhibit 96, (a letter from Mr. Gray's solicitors to the official assignees), did you know that Jehangir Petit had an outstanding interest in his father's settlement which was unpaid to him?

Answer: I cannot say.

Witness further stated that, at that time, he believed J. B. Petit was indebted to the total extent of 10 to 20 lakhs. His total liabilities to the Bank, singly and jointly, amounted to 4 1/2 lakhs.

Mr. Gray also said that it was in the interest of the Bank to get a part of Rs. 25,000 rather than drive Petit to insolvency. Assuming that 2 lakhs were available to the creditors of J. B. Petit, the Bank would have got Rs. 40,000.

Further hearing of the case has been adjourned to Wednesday the 9th instant.

INDORE MILL STRIKE

Sir S. M. Bapna To Arbitrate?

Mr. UPADHYAYA AS WORKERS' SPOKESMAN

INDORE, Dec. 5.

About 17,000 workmen are idle, following the general strike in the Textile Mills.

They have appointed Mr. Haribhau Upadhyaya, the well-known Central India Congress Worker, as their spokesman.

Mr. Upadhyaya saw Sir S. M. Bapna, Prime Minister, and requested him to arbitrate.

It is reliably learnt that the millowners are also agreeable to Sir S. M. Bapna, acting as arbitrator.—A.P.

M. Ps. TO SUPPORT KING

(Continued from page 21)

tween their lands and England. The paper adds it is for them an institution and a principle for whose preservation in the highest form they are extremely jealous. Laying aside our own feelings about the dignity and status of the Crown as we would have it, would it be right or fitting to send them on State visits a consort who is doomed to play no part or much reduced part in the Monarch's public life? That does not seem a role which should on reflection commend itself to the King or the people.—Reuter.

Mrs. Simpson's Destination

BLOIS, Dec. 5.

Mrs. Simpson, it is understood, has left her hotel at 3-20 a.m. to an unknown destination.—Reuter.

HINDU EXCURSION TO JAPAN

WITH VEGETARIAN DIET AND ORTHODOX ARRANGEMENTS

Enquiries are pouring from all quarters. As prominent Businessmen have joined and are joining our Party the time for booking has been extended.

The party leaves Calcutta per s. s. "Tilawa" on the 28th March 1937 halting at Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Amoy and Shanghai. Special arrangements for five weeks' stay in Japan. Unique opportunity to visit **Great Nagoya Pan Pacific Peace Exhibition** and to explore business possibilities. Returns on the 21st June, 1937. Rates including board-lodging on board and in Japan are:—**First Class Rs. 1,150; Second Class Rs. 950; Special Deck Rs. 550.** Apply sharp to avoid disappointment. Booking may be closed at any moment. Full particulars to be had of

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NEW YORK COTTON 8 POINTS DOWN

Bullion And Wheat Firm

BOMBAY, Dec 5

On Saturday cross rates ruled easy.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton was easy on December liquidation and hedge selling prior to the Bureau Report.

BULLION FIRM

London gold and silver ruled firm.

WHEAT STRONG

Wheat was strong on commission house buying and short covering.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET

The London Stock Exchange was closed. The New York Stock Exchange was quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937.

	New York, Dec 5
Previous closing	12.04
To-day's opening	12.03
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	11.96
Difference	—.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937.

	Liverpool, Dec 5
Previous closing	6.59
To-day's opening	6.59
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	6.59
Difference	nil

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 219

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 5

Cotton was quiet but steady with traders holding off pending the forthcoming Bureau Report with the result that price movements were narrow and somewhat irregular. In the meanwhile the sentiment leans to the constructive side in view of favourable domestic consumption outlook although it is somewhat offset by the declining export movement.

Operations in March commenced at 12.03 i.e. 1 point lower than previous closing prices eased slightly on lower Liverpool cables and scattered December liquidation while under the influence of renewed December liquidation and increased hedging pressure March finally further fell and closed at 11.96 with a decline of 8 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 5

The following were the opening ranges:—

January (12.05/12.05) 12.04/12.01
March (12.03/12.02) 12.03/12.02
May (11.92/11.91) 11.89/11.88

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 5

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American December (6.61) 6.59
American January (6.60) 6.58
Egyptian January (10.15) 10.07
Egyptian March (10.16) 10.07

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec 5

The market was closed at night.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec 5

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

METALS

Tin (£226 buyers £226 1/4 sellers. Easy) closed
Lead (£22 9/16 buyers £22 11/16 sellers. Steady) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£47 3/4 to £48 1/2) closed
Glasgow Iron (£78) closed

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay December January (£14 sellers) £14 sellers
Linseed Calcutta December January (£13 11/16 sellers) £13 11/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata December (£11 3/8 nominal) £11 3/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal January (£15 3/8 sellers) £15 9/16 paid

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

	New York, Dec 5
Previous closing	4.90 7/32
To-day's opening	4.89 25/32
To-day's latest	4.89 7/8

(At the time of New York cotton closing.)

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

	London, Dec 5
Previous closing	4.90 1/16
To-day's opening	4.90 3/16
To-day's closing	4.89 13/16
Difference	—.00 1/4

FRANC RATE.

	London, Dec 5
Previous closing	105.16
To-day's opening	105.18
To-day's closing	105.16
Difference	nil

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 5

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.90 3/16 and then fell to 4.90 1/16 while subsequently the rate further declined to 4.89 13/16 on the absence of support.

Franc opened at 105.18 and then improved to 105.15 on some speculative buying but subsequently the rate gave way slightly to 105.16.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Dec 5

The following cable information was received from London to night

"India bought. China and Speculators sold. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Dec 5 Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Spot	21 3/16d.	21 5/16d.
Forward	21 3/16d.	21 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 5

Gold per fine ounce (£7-1-9 1/2) £7-1-11 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec 5

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 7/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Dec 5 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1.6 1/8) 1.6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (7.936) 7.937
New York on Bombay (37.06) 37.04
Berlin in Bombay (0.92 1/8) 0.92 1/8
London on Milan (93.15) 93.12
London on Shanghai (1-2 9/16) 1-2 9/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-1 29/32

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 5

Chicago wheat opened very steady with December at 1.26. Prices advanced on scattered commission house buying and covering together with improved foreign enquiry.

JUTE

New Crop December January (£18 7/8 value) £18 7/8 sellers
Dunlop January (£22 sellers) £22 sellers
Lightning January (£20 sellers) £20 sellers

Roy For Changing Congress Constitution?

PLEA FOR FORMIDABLE UNITED FRONT

Trend Of Talks With Jawaharlal?

BOMBAY, Dec. 5.

Will the mass contact programme adumbrated at the Lucknow session of the Congress take a concrete shape at the Faizpur session and is there going to be a re-orientation of the Congress, after it?

Will all the radical elements and other forces fighting for freedom outside Congress join it and present a formidable united front against Imperialism on the eve of the inauguration of the new Constitution?

These questions have come into more prominence after Mr. M. N. Roy's dramatic entry into Congress and his call to the workers and peasants who form the bulk of the masses to join the Congress and put independence first and the rest next.

ROY'S PLANS.

Information elicited by the "United Press" from Labour leaders and others who had prolonged talks with Mr. Roy at Dehra Dun, Lucknow, and Bareilly go to show that the recent conversations between Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Roy have considerable significance. It is understood that Mr. Roy is engaged seriously in designing a "comprehensive and practical plan" which he will place before the Faizpur Congress.

As to what exactly are the proposals envisaged in this 'plan' it is difficult to say at present, but one thing, however is clear that, if his proposals are accepted by Congress, the technique of the struggle for freedom will change. His proposals are, it is stated, directed towards getting the Congress Constitution changed in certain respects, so as to provide for the toiling millions more scope in and responsibility to the Congress.

FUNDAMENTALLY SAME

Mr. Roy fully realises that only an organisation like the Congress can effectively fight for freedom, but he appears to suggest that the Congress should absorb in it the workers and peasants 'en masse' to make that fight irresistible. It is believed that Mr. Roy's proposals, if accepted by the Congress, will not affect fundamentally the structure and creed of Congress.

Side by side, it is stated, Mr. Roy will use all his influence and intelligence in educating the masses and bringing them and their leaders to the Congress fold, in whose strength and success he believes the salvation of the masses lies.

QUITE OPTIMISTIC.

As for Mr. Roy he does not expect the Congress to accept his suggestions immediately. But he is quite optimistic and hopes that after one year's propaganda he will be able to succeed. He is of opinion that political freedom of the country and economic emancipation for the masses were synonymous and one cannot be separated from the other.

It is understood that Mr. Roy if assured of the fullest co-operation from all radical elements, will succeed in working up his new theories and giving them a practical shape.—United Press.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

	Bombay, Dec 5 6-0 p.m. Rs. a. p
Silver ready	52 10 0
Silver 1st settlement	52 12 0
Silver 2nd settlement	52 15 0
Gold ready	35 2 0
Gold 1st settlement	35 2 3
Gold 2nd settlement	35 2 3
Sovereigns	22 3 9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 5

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with December at 105 7/8, March 99 and May 97 1/2. Prices showed an easier tendency in the absence of any important buying and general lack of interest as a result of lower outside cables.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, Dec 5 Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	5 7 6
Wheat May 1937	5 5 9
Linseed May 1937	7 6 3

Wheat and Linseed quiet.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1937 Delivery.

London, Dec 5

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.).

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 6 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 6 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 6 6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 6 6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 5

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

RUBBER

Spot (9 paid and value) 9 1/4 paid and value

Forward April June (9 1/16 paid and value) 9 5/16 paid and value

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Further Improvement In Discount Rate

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec 5

Money market: After their overwhelming success in the last week's treasury bill allotments, discount brokers went for further improvement in the rate with great boldness and success again attended them. Consequently Government experienced dearest terms on their weekly borrowing since last June and be unsurprising if they have to concede another advantage to the market next week. Six million rise in the note circulation revealed latest bank return attributed X'mas currency demands.

Commodities: Wheat was easier in sympathy with overseas advices. Rubber was strong on continued trade buying which has been causing sellers to become very much reserved.

Wall Street was quietly steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 5

The following were the opening rates: General Motor (dol 68 3/4) dol 68 3/4
Anaconda Copper (dol 48 5/8) dol 48 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 75 3/4) dol 75 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 143) dol 143

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of Dec. 5.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —038 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.0 deg. 0.4 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 71.2 degrees 1.6 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 84 p.c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Dec. 5.

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T, D D—	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	273 1/8
Banks selling T T	271 1/8
Banks buying T T	268 7/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	787
Banks buying T T	802
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	67 3/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	67 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 5/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 3/8
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York London 4th instant	4.90 1/8
Japan London 5th instant	1/2
Java London 5th instant	8.96 3/4
Hongkong London 5th instant	1/3
Shanghai London 5th instant	1/2 9/16
London Paris 4th instant	105.16
London Belgium 4th instant	28.97 1/4
London Switzerland 4th instant	21.32 1/2
London Berlin 4th instant	12.17 1/2
London Stockholm 4th instant	19.39 1/2
London New York 4th instant	4.90 1/16
London Amsterdam 4th instant	9.61
London Italy 4th instant	93.15

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold.	
3rd instant	£7-1-9 1/2
4th instant	£7-1-9 1/2
Silver London Ready	
3rd instant	21 1/4
4th instant	21 3/16
Silver London Forward	
3rd instant	21 1/4
4th instant	21 3/16
Silver New York Ready.	
3rd instant	45
4th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
3rd instant	5/8 p.c.
4th instant	7/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos	
3rd instant	3/4 p.c.
4th instant	7/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money—	
Call	3/4 p.c.
3 Mos	9/16 p.c.
6 Mos	1 p.c.

Tone:—Steady.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 5.

On Friday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-1-9 1/2. London-Paris Exchange rate was 3 points up at 105.16 and Dollar-Sterling cross rate closed at 4.90 1/16 in London and at 4.90 7/32 in New York. London silver prices were 1.16d. down at 21 3/16d. China sold but India was a small buyers. Later there was some buying on Indian account at 1.16d. over the fixed price. New York spot silver prices were reduced 1/4 cent to 45 3/4 cents. Montreal silver market closed unchanged to 5 points down. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted to-day at 1-2 9/16d. In the local market speculators are buying but in view of large stocks, the market is unwilling to take constructive view and the prices are fluctuating within a narrow range.

	Rs. a. p.
GOLD—	
Ready	35 2 6
Magsar	35 2 0
Peshi	35 1 0
SILVER—	
Ready	52 7 0
Magsar	52 8 6
Peshi	52 10 6

N. Y. Silver

New York, Dec. 4.

Spot Silver prices were reduced to-day 1/4 cent to 45 3/4 cents.

Restricted Turnover In Shares

Operators Await Foreign Political Developments

NARROW FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICES

BOMBAY: December 5.

The local Share Bazar was quiet but steady with a restricted turnover.

There was less disposition to operate and Operators were keenly awaiting foreign political developments.

In the absence of any important business the market was featureless and prices of active shares fluctuated within a narrow range.

The market is fairly overbought and Bulls have full control of the market, but the general sentiment was shaky. Both parties Bulls and Bears displayed nervousness over the constitutional crisis in Britain.

Century Mill shares opened at Rs. 157 and remained steady while Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 786, and improved to Rs. 787 to decline to Rs. 782 and closed at Rs. 785. Kohinoors and Central India shares were steady, while Bundi shares improved to Rs. 39-12. Andhra shares were steady at Rs. 1,697 and Powers closed at Rs. 1606.

Tata Steel Deferred Shares opened at Rs. 848 and advanced to Rs. 855 and closed at Rs. 852. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 220 and after advancing to Rs. 221 closed at Rs. 220-12. Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 542 and closed at Rs. 545.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs 8)	287 8
250 Bombay Dyeing	785 0
100 Century	157 8
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	252 8
100 Coorla (nil)	141 4
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	300 0
1 E.D. Sassoon (nil)	0-3-9
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	111 14
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	216 14
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1605 0
100 Indore (nil)	44 6
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	72 8
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	254 6
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	586 4
250 Madras United	11 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	850 0
250 Model	45 0
50 Mysore (Rs. 3)	95 0
200 New Great (nil)	174 6
100 Oosmanshahi (nil)	52 0
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)	265 0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	48 0
1000 Sholapur (Rs 50)	1855 0
50 Simplex (Rs. 1-2)	80 0
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	201 14
100 Swan (nil)	92 8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,238 12
1000 Western	737 8

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	117 8
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	35 8
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1570 0
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	387 8
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	134 0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-3-4)	138 8
5 Union (As. 4)	5-11-0

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi (Re. 1-6)	39 12
100 Coimbatore	184 6
75 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	137 8
100 Indian (Rs. 10-8)	515 2
40 Katni Def. (Rs. 63-3-0	2270 0
100 Katni Ord. (Rs. 10)	380 0
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	296 4
10 Punjab (Rs. 12)	29 6
100 Shahabad (Rs. 133-8)	498 12
70 United (Rs. 2-8-3)	159 0

INSURANCE

80 Empire	876 4
15-100 Jupiter (Rs. 12)	16 10
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	47 8
20 Mercantile	48 12
200 Oriental (125)	5470 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	8 1

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	168 12
1000 Andhra Valley (45)	1697 8
10 Ajmer (As 4)	14 8
50 Bombay Tram (3-9)	154 6
100 Bombay Suburban	215 0
10 Broach	13 8
100 Karachi (4)	267 8
100 Poona (4)	265 0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	208 2
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 5)	189 6
100 Tata Power	1606 4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Century (157/8) 157 158 157
Bom. Dyeing (785) 786 787 782 785
Kohinoor (254/6) 255 253 254/6
Central India (251/14) 253 254 252
New Great (174/6) 175 174/6
Simplex (80/10) 80 79 80
Swadeshi (201/4) 203 200 201
Bundi (39/10) 39/8 39/12
J. Cement (518/12) 518
Punjab (29/2) 29/8 29/6
Shahabad (498/12) 498 497 498/12
Andhra (1695) 1695 1697 1695 1697
Tata Hydro (189/6) 189/6
Tata Power (1607/8) 1608 1611 1605 1607 1606
Tram, Ord. (155/5) 154 11 155 154/6
T. Steel Dfd. (847/8) 848 855 851 852 850 852
T. Steel Ord. (219/4) 220 221 220/4 221 220/12
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (178/12) 178/8
Bellapur (202/8) 202 203 201
B. Steam (282/8) 282 281/14
B. Burma (541/1) 542 541 544 542 545

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	915 0
100 C. Province	99 8
100 Dhond Baramati	106 8
100 Gujarat	94 0
100 Mandra Bhon	102 0
100 Pachora Jamner	99 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	102 4
500 Tapty Valley (17-8)	770 0

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur (As. 8)	43 6
30 Tata Steel Def. (17-3-3)	852 8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	220 12

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock (Rs. 5)	257 8
50 Belapur Sugar (Rs. 10 plus 2)	201 14
250 Bom. Steam (Rs. 15)	281 14
135 Bom. Burma (10)	545 0
50 Cons. Trng. Contributory (Rs. 4)	183 8
25sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-12-3
50 B. Telephone (128) 1/8d.	114 8
100 I. Bleaching (Rs. 4)	140 0
100 I. Radio defd (12)	550 0
100 I. Radio ord (15)	522 8
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	625 0
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	19 5
30 Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	90 0
25 Tata Oil (nil)	16 8

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1575 0
5 p.c. Bombay Steam	315 0
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87 12
5 p.c. Central India	535 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136 4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	146 4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13 10
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	162 8
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1615 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	200 10
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	178 12
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	9 6
7 p.c. Vishnu	677 8

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 5

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100/14
3 per cent 1951/54	103/6
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	104/14
3 1/2 per cent G.P.N. Cash	99/3
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	107/5
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	111/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	114/15
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	120
3 per cent U. P. Bonds	99/12
5 per cent 1939/44	108/12
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	111/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	107/7
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	121/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan	113/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/6
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	126/10
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1974	112/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974	112
5 per cent M Deb 1959	120/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	132
6 per cent K P T 1956	132

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 99/2/6 and improved to Rs. 99/4/6 and later was quoted at Rs. 99/3. The tone was weak.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Dec. 4.

3 per cent	86
3 1/2 per cent	98
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	105 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	109 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	118
5 per cent 1942/47	113
3 per cent 1949/52	101 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	83 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	106 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	105 5/8

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

The average guess of the members of the New York cotton Exchange is 12,837,000 bales.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Following unchanged New York advices the local market opened to-day at Rs. 219 for Broach A.M. delivery and improved to Rs. 219/8 on scattered buying. Weekly Double options were settled yesterday and the market is now free to move. In view of reluctant following to upward trend in American cotton prices, the local market is now showing steady tone. Business remains restricted and in the absence of any important development we do not look for any important change in prices.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but it opened very steady with prices unchanged which influenced buying in the local market and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 220-2. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a.
Broach A/M.	.. 219 8
Comra D/J.	.. 198 4
Comra March	.. 197 12
Bengal D/J.	.. 160 8
Bengal March	.. 160 12

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
Jan. 134 May 144 at Cross Rate 4.90 7/32.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1937 219—Liverpool May 6.54 Rs. 45 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1937 219—New York May 11.92 Rs. 51 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.90 7/32

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Dec. 4.

December	46.80—.05
March	46.50
May	46.75

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 3rd Dec.	15,913
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	278,872
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	325,239
Decrease	46,367

Mrs. Simpson's New Home In London: No. 16, Cumberland Terrace, in the Regent's Park.

STRIKE ON APRIL 1.

Lohia's Exhortation At Behar Socialist Conference

PATNA, Dec. 5.

The Behar Socialist Conference opened this afternoon in the Anjuman Islamia Hall. Delegates from different districts attended. Members of public also mustered strong. After the welcome address by Mr. Rambriksh Benipuri, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia delivered his presidential address, in the course of which he said that, new forces were trying to change the technique of the freedom struggle. To workers and peasant movements, national freedom was synonymous with progress, and progress entailed fight against low wages and taxes, rent and indebtedness of peasantry. Imperialism was not merely a political machinery, but also an economic machinery. Fight for progressive demands meant fight against Imperialism.

GENERAL STRIKE ON APRIL 1.

A general strike on April 1, and boycott of the King's visit were actions which a living nation undertook instinctively. National activity should consist in undermining the five pillars of the new Government of India Act, which were Safeguards, Indian States and Communal electorates, encouragement of Provincial, and Constructive or "Linlithgow" mentalities. Workers and peasants and unemployment movements developed national mentality. The Faizpur Congress should grant collective affiliation to these organisations. They must build up a joint anti-Imperialist front of the people. The world was passing through an age of mighty movements and revolutions and India was part of that world.

RESOLUTIONS.

Referring to Council action, the President said that Councils were platforms for propagation of progressive demands of masses and for echoing the daily attacks by imperialism.

Resolutions, welcoming Mr. M. N. Roy, advocating boycott of King's Coronation in India and recommending a general strike on April 1, were adopted.—United Press.

UNIQUE SHOW AT LUCKNOW

Governor Opens Industrial Exhibition

LUCKNOW, Dec. 5.

His Excellency Sir Harry Haig, Governor of United Provinces, opened this afternoon the U. P. Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Lucknow in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering of officials and non-officials. There was a record rush of visitors from out-stations. Four special trains were run to-day from Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Bareilly. Set against a background of the huge Imambaras and other historic buildings with their huge white domes, the exhibition looked impressive from a distance.

PRAISES MINISTER'S WORK.

Declaring the exhibition open, His Excellency referred at length to the industrial and agricultural progress of the country during the last quarter of the century and paid tribute to the organising genius of the Minister. He emphasised the need for universal publicity to the industrial and agricultural spheres, to make more improvements to the agriculturists who, he hoped, would profit immensely from the exhibition.

His Excellency and Lady Haig were then taken round the various courts of the exhibition, where they evinced keen interest. The exhibition which will go down in the history of the Province as unique, has 1,700 stalls. States like Gwalior, Indore, Rampur, and Mysore are also exhibiting their industrial progress. Government Departments of Industries, Agriculture, Electric Engineering, Forest, Education, Hydro-Electric, Irrigation are all separately represented. The Textile section got a special place and has a marvellous setting.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Marchioness of Linlithgow are coming to Lucknow on the 14th December to inspect the exhibition.—United Press.

Ministers' Consult King From Night To Morn

Baldwin, Heckled In Commons, Admits Situation Grave, But Refuses To Make Statement

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The constitutional issue between the King and his Ministers is still unresolved and consultations on the questions involved continued until late last night and were resumed this morning.

The Home Secretary Sir John Simon called at 10, Downing Street, and was for about half an hour engaged with the Prime Minister, with whom he proceeded to the Commons, where a meeting of the Cabinet was held.

Both Houses of Parliament met at 11 o'clock.

The King who returned to Buckingham Palace last night spent about five hours in London before motoring back to Fort Belvedere at 1-30 this morning.

While at the Palace the King was visited by his brother the Duke of York and later the Prime Minister was received in audience by the King.

After Mr. Baldwin's departure the King drove to Marlborough House to visit his mother Queen Mary and returned to the Palace shortly before midnight.

Dominion Governments have been in close consultation with the United Kingdom Government throughout the crisis through their representatives in London and all developments are being fully reported to the Dominion capitals.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS

When the House of Commons met this morning Labour leader Mr. Attlee again asked the Prime Minister whether he was in a position to make a statement on the Constitutional position

The Prime Minister:—Mr. Attlee has been good enough to send me a notice in the Cabinet meeting, where I was presiding, that he was going to ask that question.

I regret to say at the moment I have nothing to add to what I said yesterday, while being just as alive to what was asked me yesterday as to the urgency of some decision being made known at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Churchill:—May I repeat the question which I asked yesterday and ask whether the Prime Minister can give an assurance that no irrevocable step will be taken before a statement is made in the House?

Mr. Baldwin:—I have nothing to add to what I said yesterday.

Sir William Davison:—Can the Prime Minister say whether he hopes to be able to make a statement later in the sitting of the House to-day, as it is very desirable that a statement should be made, as he says, at the earliest possible moment?

Mr. Baldwin:—No, Sir. I am afraid I cannot add anything to my statement.

Mr. Tinker:—Can the Prime Minister give us an indication when there is likely to be a statement, as everybody is anxious to have something definite at the earliest possible moment?

Mr. Baldwin:—I recognise that anxiety, but I regret that I can say nothing more at the moment.

No reference was made to the constitutional issue in the Lords whose sitting lasted only a few minutes. The House adjourned until Monday.

So far there has been no official statement as to the issues which have arisen between the King and Ministers.

The "Times" Parliamentary correspondent says that when matters have been made public it will probably be found that the King has expressed his desire to contract such a marriage as would require a special Act of Parliament, that he has himself taken the initiative in asking whether such a measure can be passed and that the Ministers after full consideration and consultation have replied that in their opinion it is impossible. The Ministers have been asked a question and have given their answer.

The Cabinet which met at 11 o'clock was still in session at noon. —B.O.W.

CORNERSTONE OF EUROPEAN PEACE

Delbos On Importance Of Franco-British Friendship

PARIS Dec. 5

"In the name of the French Government I declare that all forces in France on land, sea and in air will be spontaneously and immediately available in defence of Britain in case of an unprovoked aggression, and I would say the same for Belgium declared M. Delbos in the course of a debate in the chamber.

When propaganda and crusade tend to divide Europe into two conflicting camps France is still enough to defend her interests and rights.

Franco-British friendship is the corner-stone of European peace.

France and Belgium agree to apply the Pact of Locarno and we invite Germany to join the pact of Security.

M. Dellos indicated that France would follow the British lead and prevent supplies of arms to Spain.

He announced that a committee was sitting to deal with the question of volunteers.

He declared that France would shortly be suggesting to Geneva new measures for limited disarmament.—Reuter

CITY CONTINUES TO BE NORMAL

Military At Byculla Withdrawn, But Police Watch Still On

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There was no incident of note in the City to-day.

Owing to the quietness which has prevailed after the opening of the Maruti Temple, the military posted at Byculla has been withdrawn from to-day.

Everywhere in the City the pedestrians are going about with the confidence of pre-riot days.

The armed, as well as ordinary police posts still continue to do their duty at different corners in the City and police officers go about in taxis and motor cars with constables in the affected areas.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has, by an order, extended the period by a fortnight from Monday next, the collection or assemblage of more than five persons in any road, public thoroughfare, highway, street, lane or bye-lane of B, C, D and E Wards.

SUNDAY EDITION

OF

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

37

Readers Stand to get Rs.

500

Each copy issued during the month of Dec. will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Number will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs.	100	
2 copies at	„	50	each
4 „	„	25	„
10 „	„	10	„
20 „	„	5	„
Total	Rs.	500	

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs.

100!

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5, according to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy.

Sport From All Quarters

PERRY TURNS PROFESSIONAL

Renounces Amateur Status To Earn Over £20,000 In A Year

Fred Perry, the only man to win the Wimbledon lawn tennis championship three years in succession, has turned professional, and Britain will feel his loss severely in international tennis.

A syndicate of New York sportsmen have signed him to a contract whereby the world's foremost player gets a guaranteed sum and a gross percentage of the receipts.

It is expected that he will earn over £20,000 in his first year.

In company with H. W. Austin, Perry played a leading role in Britain's capture of the Davis Cup, the trophy emblematic of world tennis supremacy. We have held the cup since 1933 and, although there are several young players considered for the vacant position in the team that defends the title at Wimbledon next July, none can hope successfully to fill Perry's shoes.

Perry has considered renouncing his amateur status for the past two years, and now that the step has been taken, many feel that Perry is to be congratulated on the fine part he has played for so many years in British tennis.

The duty he owes to his family prompted Perry's decision.

In 1930, Perry's father, at personal sacrifice, decided to give him a year's trial to see if the man destined to be the world's premier really had tennis in him. The whole world knows of Perry's successes from that time onward. The Lawn Tennis Association were mainly responsible for the cost of his travels afterwards.

Vines His First Opponent

His first opponent in the professional field is to be Ellsworth Vines. They will play the first of a series of matches on Jan. 6 in Madison Square Garden, New York. This match will be a fitting send-off to a new career, and will probably settle the long-disputed question of supremacy between the two.

Of the youngsters who are mentioned to succeed Perry, Charles Hare, W. W. Butler, and F. H. D. Wilde are the three likeliest candidates. G. P. Hughes has also been nominated, but he has always been regarded as a doubles player. Butler is the most promising of the lot. He has made tremendous advances this year, and has the strokes, temperament, and fighting spirit to succeed.

DATES FOR THE DAVIS CUP

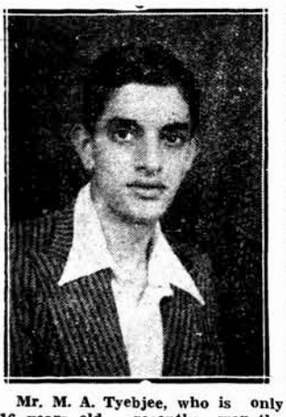
The Davis Cup challenge round will be played at Wimbledon on July 24, 26, and 27, and the Inter-Zone final on July 17, 19, and 20, probably at Wimbledon.

GERMANY HONOURS BRITISH OFFICIALS

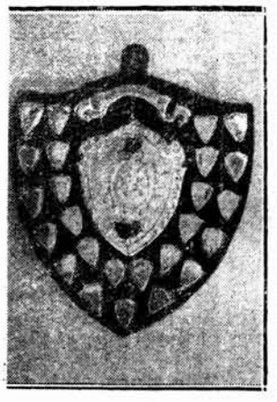
On behalf of the Fuhrer and Chancellor, the German Ambassador, Herr von Ribbentrop, has presented Lord Burghley, Lord Portal of Loverstoke, Capt. Evan Hunter, Sir Noel Curtis-Bennett, and Dr. A. E. Porritt with the ensign of the first class of the German Olympic Order.

All took a big part in the preparation for the Olympic Games held in Berlin last summer.

This is how some Americans joined the official ride over the newly-opened Oakland Bay Bridge in San Francisco.



Mr. M. A. Tyebjee, who is only 16 years old, recently won the Open Bombay Billiards Championship and was runner-up in the Bombay Handicap Billiards Tournament. He is the son of Bombay's well-known sportsman, Mr. Amir-ud-Din Shalebhoy Tyebjee, who has decided to send him for the forthcoming All-India Billiards Championship to be held at Calcutta.



This silver shield with 25 side-shields has been presented to the Kanara Saraswat Association, Gamdevi, Bombay, at their Silver Jubilee celebrations held during last month, by Mr. K. Raghunath Rao, an old member of the Association.

DONOGUE TO RIDE IN INDIA

Steve Donogue will shortly arrive in India to ride for the Maharanee of Baroda till March next year.

It will be his second visit to India. In 1924 he rode in Bombay and Calcutta without much success.

In Bombay after many failures on Arab horses, he successfully piloted Mr. Burn's Canterbury Lamb (whose racing career was then nearly coming to an end) to victory amid cheers from the spectators.

Steve at the age of about 45 is still riding as vigorously as many of the younger jockeys. He won 28 races in England this season.

Donogue rode six Derby winners as under:—

1915—Pommern (Mr. S. Joel's).
1917—Gay Crusader (Mr. Fairie's).
1921—Humorist (Mr. J. B. Joel's).
1922—Captain Cuttle (Lord Woolarington's).
1923—Papyrus (Mr. Irish's).
1925—Manna (Mr. H. E. Morris').

LORD ASTOR HEADS WINNING OWNERS

The flat racing season in England has come to a close. Lord Astor tops the winning winners with Lord Derby second and the Aga Khan third.

Lawson heads the trainers and Gordon Richards the jockeys. Richards, however, failed to get 200 winners, which he accomplished during the last two years.

Following are details of the leading owners, trainers and jockeys:

OWNERS.

Lord Astor	...	£38,131
Lord Derby	...	£29,839
The Aga Khan	...	£29,055

TRAINERS.

Lawson	...	£61,431
Boyd-Rochfort	...	£54,262
Butters	...	£35,141

JOCKEYS.

	Winners.
Gordon Richards	... 177
Nevett	... 108
Sirett	... 104

L.T.A. RANKING LIST

Advance Of C. E. Hare, The Midland Left-Hander

One of the surprises in the Lawn Tennis Association's ranking list for 1936 was the advance of C. E. Hare, the Midland left hander, to fourth place.

In the last list he was not ranked owing to insufficient data. Hare is better in doubles than singles.

Another newcomer is D W. Butler, also a Midlander, while others who were not listed last year and mentioned this time are E. C. Peters and R. J. Ritchie. Those who have disappeared from the leading 12 are R. K. Tinkler, E. R. Avory, I G Collins, and D G. Freshwater.

Miss Round takes precedence over Miss Stammers in the women's ranking, whereas they were bracketed No. 1 in 1935.

Outstanding is the improved placing gained by Mrs. King, Miss James, and Miss Hardwick, who were eighth, 11, and 12th respectively last year.

For the first time for many years Mrs. Fearnley-Whittingstall is not included, while Miss Scriven has dropped from fourth to tenth place.

Miss Nuthall reappears in the list, and is given eighth place.

The list, giving last year's positions in parenthesis, is as follows:

Men.—1, F. J. Perry (1); 2, H. W. Austin (2); 3, G. P. Hughes (3); 4, C. E. Hare; 5, H. G. N. Lee (7); 6, C. R. D. Tuckey (4); 7, E. C. Peters; 8, D. W. Butler; 9, N. Sharpe (6); 10, F. H. D. Wilde (11); 11, R. J. Ritchie; 12, C. M. Jones (10).

Women.—1, Miss D. E. Round (2); 2, Miss K. E. Stammers (1); 3, Mrs. M. R. King (8); 4, M[illegible]. James (11); 5, Miss R. M. H[illegible]wick (12); 6, Miss S. Noel (5), 7, Miss J. Saunders; 8, Miss B. Nuthall; 9, Miss M. Heeley; 10, Miss M. C. Scriven (4); 11, Miss N. M. Lyle (7); 12, Mrs. J. B. Pitman (6).

HOLLAND THE BEST ALL-ROUNDER CYCLIST

Charlie Holland (Midland C. and A. C.) who represented Great Britain in the Olympic Games road race in Berlin, has won the best all-rounder competition.

For the three events—50 miles, 100 miles, and 12 hours—included in the test, Holland's average speed was 22,097 miles per hour, a record for the competition.

Holland's time for 100 miles—4hrs. 26min. 28sec.—also established a new British record.

H. James (Vegetarian A. C.) has been placed second with an average of 22,021 m.p.h., and N. Holland (Midland C. and A. C.), a brother of the winner, takes third place with 21.887 m.p.h.

CLASSIFICATION OF RACE HORSES

The following changes in classification have been made by the R. W. I. T. C.:—

	Class.
Criss Cross	I to II
Vermeil II	I to II
Casino	III to II
Lingo	III to II
Masquerader	III to II
Jelal Shah	II to III
Bosway	IV to III
Moti Koh	III to IV
Turlogh	III to IV

Australia's Suggestion to Increase The Duration of the Test Matches in England

On the Eve of the England—Australia Test Matches in the Commonwealth, comes the official Australian request that Test Matches in England in future be extended to five days.

Until after 1926, Test matches in England were limited to three days, except the fifth, which could be extended if the rubber depended on a definite result. In 1930 the number of days was increased to four, but in spite of this there were two draws that season and two again in 1934.

Now it is obvious that so long as unfinished rubber matches can have a place in any rubber apparent injustice may enter. There would have been a different story to tell in 1902 if rain had not fallen at Edgleaston when Australia had scored only 36 and 46 for two when England had declared with 376 for nine. And if the match at Leeds had not been limited to three days in 1926 when the scores read Australia 494, England 294 and 254 for three, the 'Ashes' might have been carried overseas again.

When it is suggested that Test matches should be extended beyond three days there were loud protests from the championship fanatics, those who would put county before country, on the ground that the longer games would cause certain teams to be robbed of their best players to a greater extent than previously. No one can dispute that a four days' Test must cut into the County fixtures. But since the counties have accepted the 'sacrifice' made necessary by four-day games there is no reason why, from the championship point of view, the Tests should not be extended to five days. There is equally no reason why they should not be extended to six. It is rather surprising that the Australians did not make the request for a longer period.

The present policy of playing the final match to a finish if the rubber depends upon its result opens the door to gross injustice. Either all Test matches should be played out or none at all.

The Big Objection

The big objection advanced against play to a finish Tests is that the arrangement would foster slow play. Actually, history should have made it clear that time limited games offer a bigger temptation to purely defensive cricket. It is when a team can no longer hope to win, but may avoid defeat, that they dig themselves in. There is another aspect of this matter. When a team have won one more game than their opponents there is a big temptation in time limited cricket to hang on to their advantage, to strive to make themselves safe from defeat before they move a finger to win.

The story of time limited Tests is full of instances of draw seeking tactics. When the Australians ceased to hope for a victory in 1905 W. W. Armstrong used to be put on to bowl semi-wides outside the leg stump to a packed on-side field. In a played to the finish match such tactics would have been in a position to watch the ball go by on the other side until the bowler's impotency had worn him out.

It was also because the match could be drawn that H. L. Collins showed masterly inactivity in 1921 to gather 40 runs in four hours and 50 minutes at Manchester. Time limited Tests have produced other pretty pieces of stone-walling when the last straw at which to clutch was a draw.

Yet to hear some people talk when a suggestion is made to increase the duration of Test matches, even by one day, we might suppose that it is the custom of batsmen to dash at the bowling from the start if the clock has to be considered as well as the scoreboard.

Actually Test match dull play is largely a bogey. Slow play in certain circumstances is not tedious. Unless the match has entered a blind alley—which is impossible in a game that is continued to a finish—batting is never dull.

In the past the M. C. C. have sometimes given way to the Australians over matters that have been against our interests. But if the powers of English cricket grant Australia's request and extend our Test matches the great games will gain in interest.

Draws will be rare instead of common, and those melancholy might-have-beens will almost disappear.

FREEMAN NOT TO BE RE-ENGAGED FOR NEXT SEASON

The Kent Slow Bowler Will Receive £250 On Retirement

Kent County Cricket Club Committee decided recently not to re-engage "Tich" Freeman, their famous bowler, for next season.

Mr. G. de L. Hough, the secretary, announcing the decision, said that in view of Freeman's exceptional services he would receive £250 on retirement and would be paid his wages next summer.

ROOM FOR YOUNG PLAYERS.

It is stated that a letter conveying the decision to Freeman was posted recently.

An official of the Kent club could give no explanation of the committee's decision, but said: "Of course, we have got to make room for our young players."

Speaking to me on the phone from his home at Maidstone, Freeman said:

"All I can tell you about this bombshell is that the news has simply staggered me.

"The first and only intimation which I received about my dismissal—it's a sad word isn't it?—came from newspaper correspondents over the phone.

"I can only say it will be a very great wrench indeed for me, this separation from Kent after being associated with the old county for 25 years."

Writing the swan song of Freeman is very much like writing the swan song of Kent, for this great little bowler at the age of 47, is still regarded as one of the greatest exponents of his art in this country.

His greatest services to the country really began about 1920, although he joined the Kent staff two years before the war.

"His peak year was 1928 when he took 304 wickets and broke the record of Tom Richardson, the old fast bowler of Surrey. In each of the following seven seasons he took over 200."

With one exception, the margin over the 200 was very considerable.

TEST DISAPPOINTMENT.

One of the biggest disappointments, of his cricketing life was during his last tour in Australia. He went through the whole campaign without playing in a Test match.

It is indeed strange that in an age when slow bowlers occupy so prominent a place in the affairs of the game Freeman has never appeared for England against Australia in this country.

The Crown Prince Michael of Roumania playing a ball game in a gymnasium near Bukharest.

Mr. R. L. Glasspool's yearling filly by Cyclonic out of Happy Saint, died as a result of an accident at Newmarket recently. She was being exercised in a private paddock when she reared over and broke her neck.

AUSTRALIAN RACING SURPRISE

One of the biggest surprises in the history of the Australian Turf was provided at Sydney when Wotan, a 100 to 1 chance, won the Melbourne Cup.

Wotan has had only minor successes in New Zealand, and was placed tenth when last he ran in an Australian race.

What was more, Wotan set up a record for the race, 3min. 21-1/4sec.

In a field of 20 Wotan won by a neck from Silver Standard (7 to 1), while Balkan Prince (15 to 1) was third, a length and a quarter behind.

Talking, the colt for whom the record price of 19,000 guineas was paid, proved a disappointment. After lying second for most of the journey he failed when called upon for the final burst.

F. FOX TO RETIRE

Famous Jockey Will Train Horses Next Season

Freddie Fox, the famous jockey, is to retire from the saddle at the end of this season, and will assist Capt. R. F. K. Gooch at the West Ilsley stables in Berkshire.

"If I do not give up riding soon it will give me up," declared Fox. "I have had 30 years on the Turf. I'm nearly 50. If I rode another year or two it would be as much as I could manage—and I might not have such a good chance to start training as I have now."

Fox is the fourth prominent jockey to decide to retire since the present campaign opened, the others being J. Dines, R. Dick, and Henri Jelliss.

Fox has ridden six classic winners, which included Cameronian and Bahram in the Derby. Had he not been involved in a crash before the last St. Leger, he would have been on the Aga Khan's colt when he won the Doncaster classic. As a result of being brought down on Sheldrake he was unable to ride for the remainder of the season.

Since the retirement of Joe Childs a year ago Fox has been the King's jockey.

SIRETT REGISTERS HIS "CENTURY"

Jack Sirett, the successful light-weight jockey, registered his "century" when at Leicester recently he won his hundredth race of the season on Solidago in the Humberstone Selling Plate.

Sirett is third on the winning jockeys' list this season in England, Gordon Richards being first and W. Nevett second.

Sirett followed up his Humberstone Selling Plate success by winning two other races on Spy Glass and Diamorus.

AMERICAN CHAMPION FOR ASCOT GOLD CUP

Omaha, the American champion, has arrived in England recently. He is expected to prove a serious contender for Ascot Gold Cup honours next year.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Our President of Balkan-ji-Bari, Shrimati Parvati T. Gidvani has sent to us a message for the children who went from here to Sind, and for all other children of Bombay too.

In that message she has sent her remembrances to you all, trusting that you shall never forget Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association all your life.

And, then, she has conveyed to you also the best of wishes, hoping that when you grow old, you shall be of great use to our Motherland and fulfil Her Desires to the best of your ability and strength.

Now, I shall give below the Reception Committee Chairman's speech, delivered at the All-India Children's Gathering at Hyderabad (Sind). He will excuse me, if I say, that being new to our Association, it seems, he has not yet followed the system of our working amongst children.

No doubt the organisers of Balkan-ji-Bari have been giving much attention to the entertainment of children, and that because, we feel and others should realize that real education can be imparted only through right kind of entertainment.

However, we must thank him for his kindly giving us certain very good suggestions, which we trust will be duly considered by our workers and children in the various centres of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association.

The Chairman's Speech

(By Sjt. Ladharam Mohandas).

Gentlemen,

To-day is indeed a happy occasion when so many children from all parts of India have gathered here at Hyderabad under the banner of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association. This town is a well-known historical place, and there is no other place in Sind, which has seen as many ups and downs as this City. Besides that our enterprising brethren have made known the name of this City throughout the world by their efficient commercial activities.

I am indeed fortunate in having this opportunity of welcoming you all on behalf of the children in this old capital of Sind. May the way you came by remain ever green and strewn with flowers. We have tried our humble best to make adequate arrangements for your stay here, but possibly there are many things left wanting. My humble request to you therefore is not to heed to those drawbacks; but to look to our earnest efforts.

Worthy President, I am highly gratified for your having given us some precious time of yours, and for your having undertaken a long, troublesome journey to grace this occasion with your presence. You have been doing substantial work amongst children since long. As organizer of Shri Dakshnamurti Bal Mandir you have great experience of Children's education. I hope you wll give us the benefit of that vast experience and guide the deliberations of this gathering successfully through, to enable us to gain something substantial.

Education And Entertainment

The motto of Balkan-Ji-Bari is "Education and Entertainment." Uptil this time, however, in my opinion, the organizers of Baris have been stressing only on "Entertainment," and have not given due attention to "Education." I humbly submit, that time has now come, when we should give our attention to three main themes of education—Viz. (1) Discipline, (2) Service, (3) Value of Manual Labour.

We perceive that there is little discipline among children. Specially on occasions like this, everyone thinks of the self and does not care for the comfort of others. The spirit of service is also practically absent in our children. Everyone desires to be served rather than to serve. We are growing lazy and ease-loving. We are rarely able to put forth any efforts.

It is essential, therefore, that our children should be enthused with the spirit of service from their very childhood. They should make small parties and pick up from the road, things such as Banana and fruit skins, etc., which cause much nuisance to the pedestrians, and throw them in some safe corner. There are so many similar ways of service which the children could enthusiastically take to and which would keep the spirit of service, alive in them. In the same way we can bring home to them the prestige of manual labour.

If we are able to impart even a portion of such education to our children, we would feel that our aim has been achieved.

Thanks To All

It is my duty now to thank all my Brothers and Sisters who have helped me in making this gathering a success. I am very much thankful to Principal Javharmal Amarsing and Principal Krishinchand Gulabsing for their kindly lending to us the premises of Kundanmal Girls' School and Shakti High School respectively for the purpose of lodging children. The Chairman and Managing Committee of the Victoria Library have very kindly lent us their Library and Hall for our Exhibition—our thanks are due to them also.

Our brethren who have helped us by taking upon themselves the expenses on boarding and the various other brothers and sisters who have been serving here day and night with full vigour and zeal deserve our heartfelt thanks.

In the end I humbly request you all to overlook our deficiencies, and see to our sincere efforts for the cause. Now, Sir, President, I have to request you to kindly open the sessions of our Conference.

"AT WAR."

"IN TRUCE."

MESSAGES

The following are the messages received at the All-India Children's Gathering, presided over by Sjt. Gijubhai Badheka:—

Your Association has my best wishes. I wish success to the function you have organised.

J. B. Kripalani,
General Secretary,
All India Congress Committee,
Swaraj Bhavan, Allahabad.

His Excellency Sir Lancelot and Lady Graham desire me to send a message to the Children's Gathering wishing it many happy days.

Private Secretary,
H. E. the Governor of Sind.

Wish Conference success, Greetings Children.

Hansa Mehta, Bombay.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur sends her love to the children assembled who, she hopes, will have a happy and instructive time ..... And while having a happy time themselves they will make up their minds that when they grow big they will try to see to it that all children in India are always happy.

A. K. Jullunder.

I wish every success to the Children's Gathering.

Ramibai Morarji Kamdar,
Bombay.

Where children meet in friendship, fellowship and fun, there the Divine child abides and enjoys. May God bless your gathering.

Gurdial Mallick,
Shantiniketan (Bengal.)

Deserves Support Of Parents

I send you my greetings and a word of encouragement ..... The anonymous founder of the movement, who prefers to be known under the sobriquet of "Dada" well deserves the support of parents. I cordially approve of such meetings of boys and children. It is a happiness which is conducive to their intellectual and physical well being, and, as such conducive to the happiness of the whole nation.

Harisingh Gour,
Vice-Chancellor,
Nagpur University.

I am very glad to see the splendid progress the Balkan-ji-Bari is steadily making. It is a movement of joy and beauty as well as of immense national importance...

Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya,
Mangalore.

Dr. Jain desires to send his very best wishes for the success of the Association and its activities.

L. C. Jain,
Economics Department.
Punjab University.

It is a nice idea that you should not only hold such a gathering, but also send invitations to be present to the people throughout the country. I wish full success to the whole celebration.

C. V. Venkataramana Iyengar,
Coimbatore.

Mrs. Shaffi Tyabji wishes the Children's Gathering all success.

Shaffi Tyabji,
Oomar Mansion, Warden Road,
Bombay.

The Noble Aim

From the farthest corner of our motherland in these pleasant, invigorating and exhilarating days of the autumnal beauty, I express my genuine prayer for the welfare of the Children's Gathering ..... The noble aim and grand mission of the conference

A Smile of Satisfaction.
(Photo by Prabhakar).

A Smile of Surprise.
(Photo by Bro. Harnam)

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

may come to a glarious success. I wish Enjoyment--Affection—Unity and Co-operation.

Bibhuti Bhusan Banerjee,
Matula Ashram (Bengal.)

I wish your Gathering success.

Principal,
Shree Maharani Tarabai
Teachers College, Kolhapur.

Please accept our good wishes for the conference.

Lilawati Banker,
Hon. Secretary,
Bhagini Samaj, Bombay

I have been struck by the possibilities of the Gathering. It is a very interesting experiment and I shall watch its future with interes.t. Wishing the Gathering every success.

A. R. Wadia,
Professor of Philosophy,
Mysore University.

No country needs a dynamically conceived Children's Movement so urgently as India. I wish your Gathering all success and your Association many years of useful life.

Yusuf Meherally,
The Congress Socialist Party,
Bombay.

A Unique Institution

Mr. Daga sends his blessings and best wishes for the success of the Gathering. This unique institution has, he fully trusts, a brilliant future of progress and service.

Secretary,
The Marwadi Chamber of
Commerce Limited,
Bombay.

Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar warmly wishes every success to the gathering.

Mr. C. Vijaragavachariar,
Arma Salem (S. India.)

L. Dunichand wishes all success to the Children's Gathering. It is a new kind of Gathering in which the welfare of Children our future citizens to to be considered.

Lala Dunichand,
Advocate, High Court, Lahore.

Shri Sri Prakasa sende his warm greetings to all and good wishes on the occasion.

Sri Prakasa,
Sevashrama, Benares City.

C. Y. Chintamani wishes the Gathering every success.

C. Y. Chintamani, Allahabad.

Wishing Gathering brilliant success.

Dewan Sahib of Lunavda.

* * * *

MAINTAIN THE INTEREST

Messages were also received from:

Sir Jogendra Singh, Lahore; Sjt. C. Rajagopalacharya, Madras; Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh; Dr| Sheikh Mahomed Alam, Lahore; Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Ahmedabad; Mrs. Sariadevi Sarabhai, Ahmedabad; Secretary, H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda; Mr. B. J. Kher, Bombay; 'Statesman,' Calcutta, 'Illustrated Weekly of India,' Bombay; Mr. P. B. Chandwani, Rawalpindi; Mr. and Mrs. Hamid A. Ali, Andheri; Miss Nirmala Bakubhai, Poona; Miss Rustomjee, Borsad; Mr. Ranchhoddas Manchharam, Bombay; Sir M. J. Kadri, Ahmedabad; Messrs. Jivanlal and Oza, Rangoon; and others. Many children from throughout the country also sent their greetings.

We heartily thank all our well-wishers, and hope, they will maintain their interest in this Children's organisation, Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were unanimously passed at the last All-India Children's Gathering. It is sincerely hoped that all to whom they are referred to will kindly take due notice of and give proper attention to them:—

1. This third Gathering of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, extends to all children throughout the world, cordial happy greetings and feelings of love and unity.

Proposed by Sis. Sheila Motwane, aged 10 years (Bombay).

Seconded by Bro. Khubo Kayaram, aged 11 years (Hyderabad).

2. This Gathering resolves that the teachers should know children before they begin to teach them.

Proposed from the Chair.

Explained by Bro. Shewak Bhojraj.

3. This Gathering resolves that all elderly persons including parents and teachers should treat children with a sense of respect and dignity.

Proposed from the Chair.

Explained by Bro. Shewak Bhojraj.

Equal Status

4. We the children, assembled at the Third All-India Children's Gathering, believe that all children are equal in status and should be so treated by everyone, irrespective of caste, creed, colour or nationality.

Proposed by Sis. Indu Gidvani, aged 9 years (Karachi).

Seconded by Bro. Gordhan Tejumal, aged 12 years (Tanda Alahyar).

Supported by Shri. Kasturben Sharma.

5 (a) The Third All-India Children's Gathering believes that Swadeshism is a great necessity for India and as much it is the duty of all children to adhere to it firmly and foster its spirit by example to all others in their surroundings.

(b) This Gathering is of opinion that all newspapers, specially the National journals, which are most read by the public, may be requested to abstain from inserting advertisements for foreign materials, thereby helping children and the public at large not to get induced to go in for such articles.

Proposed by Sis. Sushila Alimchand, aged 12 years (Hyderabad).

Seconded by Bro. Bharat Singh, aged 11 years (Karachi).

Supported by Miss Navanindh Makhijani.

Hindustani Language

6. As we the children gathered at the Third All-India Children's Gathering, find it a practical difficulty not to be able to mix with each other, because of the language difficulty, we hereby resolve that all children throughout India should learn their common mother-tongue, viz., Hindustani.

Proposed by Bro. Shyam Sunder, aged 12 years (Bombay).

Seconded by Sis. Maya Fahlajrai, aged 11 years (Karachi).

Supported by Sjt. Prabhulal Upadhyaya.

7. This Gathering appeals to the public of Sind to encourage publication of the children's literature in Sindhi thus following the example of other Provnces(by giving donations earmarked for this purpose to the Sind Balkan-ji-Bari.

Proposed by Bro. Bhagwan Narumal, aged 11 years (Tando Md. Kh.)

Seconded by Bro. Lachhman Assumal, aged 12 years (Tando Alahyar).

Supported by Prof. S. N. Pherwani.

8. This Gathering resolves that a Fund be started in each Province for the poor and suffering children, to help them in case of need.

Proposed by Sis. Mangala Parekh, aged 11 years (Santa Cruz)

Seconded by Bro. Doulat Tolaram, aged 11 years (Hyderabad).

Supported by Mrs. S. H. Jhabwalla.

Children of a Hyderabad (Sind) Bal Mandir busy at play.

Onion and Potato Seller

The United States' President Roosevelt's children persuading their busy parent to partake in an hour of play and relaxation.

RIDDLES

When does a lady knit without using knitting needles?—When she knits her brows.

When is a five pound note of no value?—When compared with a ten pound note it is worthless.

Why is a watch very difficult to steal?—Because it must be taken off its guard.

What tongue often hurts you without speaking a word?—The tongue of your shoe.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them, stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matters from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

My Impressions Of New Turkey

NO CLASS DISTINCTIONS—TWO MILLIONS FOR MOSQUES—ISLAMIS RELICS PRESERVED—RELIGIOUS CONSCIOUSNESS—HARDWORKING NATION'S SLOGAN

(By FUAD ATTAOULLAH).

In view of the forthcoming visit of the Turkish Prime Minister to London, the following article in "The Oriental Post," from the pen of Mr. Fuad Attaoullah, a Turk, who recently visited Turkey after many years, recording his impressions of the Turkey of Mustapha Kemal, Ataturk, will be found to be of great interest. Mr. Fuad Attaoullah is very well-known in the Oriental colony of London for many years. He is the grandson of the late Abubekir Effindi, who was sent by the then Turkish Government to the Cape of Good Hope in 1861 to guide the religious affairs of the Moslems there. Mr. Fuad's father, the late honourable Ahmed Attaoullah Bey, was until his death in 1902, the Turkish Consul-General at Singapore. Mr. Fuad was born in Kimberley and educated at the Lycee Galata Serai in Istanbul and the Turkish University, and later finished his studies in London and Paris.

Before I venture to put down the impressions gained on my recent trip to Turkey I would like to make it clear to the readers that I visited that country after a long absence, and having lived in London all these years I got so much in tune with the Western mode of living that it would not be exaggerating to say that modern Turkey was to me more or less a country I could visit and look at with the eyes of a stranger and study the aftermath of the revolution—its institutions, the local outlook, the national Turkish mentality, and the concrete results of the effective application of the revolutionary and constructive theories which have since been followed by my nation.

Politeness Of Officials

I flew to Paris and from there travelled by train, via Switzerland and Italy, arriving at Istanbul after two days' journey. When I reached Kirkaga I was particularly attracted by the pleasant manner and the politeness of the Turkish officials. They had something in their calmness and composure which one only notices with British officials when one is landing on British soil. For instance, the customs examination of goods is left for the next morning, as the train arrives very late at night, whereas in other countries the officials insist on examining the goods straight away, irrespective of time. The station building at Kirkagac, which is not yet finished, is in Turco-Arabesque style and reminds one that he has entered the gateway of a different land.

The next morning we reached Sirkeci station in Istanbul. I was all eyes and ears, for I fully intended to look for all that I could discover in the new Turkey. I found the porters and hotel representatives very keen and anxious to obtain custom, but not pushful. I was amazed to see so early in the morning, 7-30 o'clock, the streets full of men and women all going to their work, the trams being full to capacity: To see more of it I jumped into one of them which happened to be a first class. Although there are first and second class trams I noticed that the people are not class conscious and got into either class indiscriminately. I continued the whole circuit. The collecting of fares seemed to go very smoothly without any arguments, in spite of the trams being full up. The taxis are very comfortable and I was very amazed to see what skilful drivers the Turks have become.

Modernisation Of Istanbul

One-way traffic is being successfully applied in several busy parts In many remote corners I noticed that roads had been opened, many buildings, public and private, pulled down, new ones going up, and what drew my attention particularly was the number of monuments of architectural value and mosques under repair. I have learned that the Ministry of Religious Institutions is spending the vast sum of about two million pounds sterling on the repair of the mosques and other buildings in Istanbul. One could gather that if this work of pulling down and rebuilding would continue the whole of Istanbul will be completely modernised in less than ten years. The Turkish Government has been very successful in controlling the prices of building materials and has obtained the maximum result that was possible to obtain considering the local circumstances which are so many and divergent. The plan they adopted will make Istanbul a very beautiful and picturesque town. I went and saw the Treasury, where immense wealth is being thrown open to the gaze of the public. Amongst other things is the garb of all the old Turkish Sultans, their diamond-studded swords, all the gifts presented by European monarchs in times gone by, the sword of Omar, the second Caliph, the hand and the skull of St. John the Baptist, a Koran written on silver leaves, made in pure silver letters, a green shirt of one of the Sultans with the whole Koran written on it in indelible ink. etc., etc.

Religious Atmosphere

I visited many of the big mosques at different prayer times and found that the congregations were not so big as years ago, one of the reasons being that half the population of Istanbul has left for the interior of Anatolia and Ankara. Amongst those present in the mosques there were many young fellows, men and women of all ages, and there was somehow a more sincere atmosphere altogether and a stronger feeling of respect for the rules and the regulations of the modes of prayer, and I was very pleased to note the enthusiasm on the night called Leyle-e-Ragaib, which is the commemorating of the conceiving of the infant Mahommad, which is still kept up throughout Turkey with the same age-long deep respect and love. At these times the mosques are crowded by the old as well as the young. The call to prayer, which is in Turkish is chanted in the old Arabic cadence and intonation. The five times prayer call is maintained. The religious outlook of the people seems to be unimpaired, though the outward ignorance and fanatical manifestation has totally disappeared and an intelligent insight into the religious teachings has brought a true practice of their religion. For instance, most of the people seem to know more about the contents of the Koran and the religious philosophy it contains, in other words, they have a full inception to the Koranic truths. Keen interest is being shown in the architectural value of pious buildings and in the lives of their architects.

I could not help noticing many of my friends of my own age, and people of round about the same age, having white hair and drawn faces. When I asked if they could explain the reason of this peculiarity they would tell me that considering the hardships they had undergone and the tragedies they have experienced during the past years, considering that their brothers, uncles, friends were killed in the wars their country was subjected to the humiliation and that they were face to face with the last chance in their history for existence, which could only come through a miracle, a prodigious, relentless work requiring great fortitude and self-sacrifice, with a fearful uncertainty of the future, they wonder they are still alive. Nevertheless, with their backs to the walls, working together with that supernatural man, Mustapha Kemal, known now as Ataturk, the Father of the Turks, they have succeeded in putting themselves back on the map and regaining their position among the nations. I really felt so proud when I found each one of them possessing that civil courage to look into the future with the conviction of the success of their attempt to live an honourable and peaceful life which at last they have achieved through that special depth of character which makes them put their trust, unfeignedly, in the sincerity of Ataturk. They have taken to the extreme their belief that he will one day find further remedies for the ills of their country when the time is ripe. They unquestionably believe in his love for his nation, hence the reason they called him the Father of the Turks. They love him to such an extent that they interpret his mere desires as definite orders. The whole country will be at their posts and ready to stand behind Ataturk any time the big Patriot calls the nation to rally round him.

The Nation's Motto

So deep is this attachment and so sincere is this obedience that when the six ideals of the six new roads leading to national sovereignty were laid down by Ataturk an utter submission was expressed by the entire nation. These six ideals are explained in the following manner:—

The Turks are Republicans, they are Nationalists, they are for the people, they are for the State, they are Laic (in worldly affairs) and they are for progress. Wherever I went I found this mode of thinking to prevail. Anyone to whom I would speak of Turkish affairs would ask me to go and see Ankara, which they believe, a miraculous piece of work. The first thing I was shown there was a statue showing two men in the pause of strenuous labour, at the foot of which were these words:—

"TURK HAVE PRIDE, WORK, BE SELF RELIANT"

GHAZI MUSTAPHA KEMAL

I felt grateful to the Big Turk when I grasped the whole meaning of this exhortation to the nation, which, to my mind, is the best of all his achievements, as, indeed, it was his lack of pride which brought the Turk to his sad plight in the past and which gave him that inferiority complex which had taken away his individuality, his sense of duty, and his anxiety to work, and made him a slave to the whims of other nations. This pride which Ataturk has awakened in every Turk has brought about a totally new realisation for him. Conscious of his new status, he now looks straight in your face when he speaks to you. You can see in him an upright, honest, conscious man with an independent feeling and air which prevails in all his actions. You could see nowhere any signs of the old stereotyped, static ways, either in buildings or in outlook. These have all been altered through the Turks' new outlook, fresh inspiration, and unbounded hunger for advancement on modern lines.

In Ankara

I found the Turk clean-shaven, well-dressed, and well behaved, the Turkish woman very anxious to follow her Western sister in the matter of clothes and hats, and the children with a much brighter, more intelligent look in their faces. They are straight, jolly, humorous and respectful. They all seem to have very nice, well-cared-for teeth, the result of extreme cleanliness, for they have a very strong habit of washing their mouths after every meal. Dentifrice does not play much part in the care of their teeth, and pyorrhea is very little known, and sets of false teeth very uncommon.

There are very few beggars in the streets, and almost every passer-by seems to give alms as begging is looked upon by some Turks as a right of the individual and also as a means for the outlet of the kinder feelings of the more fortunately placed. In general, everybody is hard at work in factories, shops, market places, etc. Even children selling papers and biscuits at various stations and in the streets. On my way to Ankara I saw little girls and boys, as well as men and women, from different villages coming and selling their produce to the tram passengers, afterwards returning to their villages their hearts full of joy, as they told me they have had the pleasure to meet the Turks from different towns, and that they are very proud of their own people of the upper class who have the charge of the welfare of the country and from whom they expect much good to come.

After I have been round Ankara I can say that one cannot realise what has been achieved till one sees the place. I have visited banks, hospitals, institutes, laboratories, Government buildings, schools, all being entirely newly built, and particularly the big school for young girls which has been dedicated to Ismet Pasha, another great patriot dear to the nation.

Equality Of Woman

The position of the women pleased me very much. They are very happy, they are protected by the law, and they enjoy equal rights with men without any conditions being attached thereto. The veil has disappeared, and the woman is as free as the English woman.

The marriages are very happy, the families are large and girls have a special position in the family. Divorces are very few.

I have visited many institutions, such as hospitals for women and different institutions for the pro-

(Continued on page 57)

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : Food & Fads

By N. J.

Eternal Problem

More unmitigated nonsense is written upon the subject of human diet in a week than upon any other subject in a year. Alone among the animal creation, man has never been content with the bounty of nature as it is, but has always tried to find new delicacies to please his palate. From the dawn of history dietetic experiments have been going on, but the perfect food has yet remained the perfect Will'-o-the-wisp. Epicures and ascetics, Kings and commoners, cannibals and those who are supposed to live upon mere water and air,—all have devoted a lot of time and money in pursuit of this subject. The story is told of Gabius Apicius, the Roman who spent a sum of £800,000 on the luxuries of the table. When only £80,000 of his large fortune remained, he hanged himself thinking death preferable to "starvation on such a miserable pittance"! Lucullus is, of course, known as the prince of gourmets. Cleopatra of Egypt is said to have dissolved pearls in her wine to give it a richer aroma. From those historical characters to Mahatma Gandhi is no doubt a far, far cry in more senses than one, but the fact remains that the Mahatma, too, is impelled by the same desire to investigate the eternal problem of human provender,—though it might not be for his own delectation.

* * * *

The Interior Man

No popular newspaper would be complete to-day without a regular feature for food, and articles on "The Balanced Diet", or 'What to eat for your health', or some such stuff. Those topics are unfailingly popular, and that is only natural considering that while very, very few of us may lose our sleep because of Franco's bombing of Madrid, all of us have occasionally to do so on account of a bout of indigestion. The interior man is always more with the most of us than the intellectual, and a disquisition on diet interests the high-brows and low-brows alike. Food, of course, always has had its faddists, but the discovery of the Vitamins has multiplied their number a hundred-fold. For every qualified scientist who is working on this problem, there are a thousand cranks and quacks,—apart from the large number of journalists, who are neither cranks nor quacks, nor scientists, but who seize upon those subjects as hardy topicals to fill their own bellies,—no matter with what. New Vitamins are yet being discovered, and old ones discarded as of no value. The claims of vegetarianism vs. non-vegetarianism, of cereals vs. fruits, of cooked food v. non-cooked food, of food cooked on steam v. that directly cooked on fire, of food cooked in alluminium pots v. that cooked in brass ones, of food cooked by electricity v. that by gas v. that by coal v. that by twigs of trees. —these and a variety of other claims and counter-claims are being fought, with a zeal worthy of a better cause. But perhaps there 'is' no better cause,—Food is after all, the 'causa causans' of all creation!

* * * *

Meat And Mars

As long, however, as this faiuity extends to food 'qua' food, it may be tolerated in a way. But when food transcends the limits of a literal table talk, and becomes an obsession, one must cry halt. Col. (or is he a general?) Dr. Moonje has for many years now been harping upon the necessity of Hindus eating meat to develop a martial spirit. Nobody, of course, took him seriously except those who wanted an excuse for their forbidden indulgence.

Now another Messiah has arisen to offer exactly the opposite advice. Mr. Peter Freeman, President of the Vegetarian Society of Britain, believes that the problem of a world war crisis would be solved if only the world adopted vegetarianism. Meat and Mars, according to Mr. Freeman, go hand in hand, and humanity would become a big colony of mutually loving lambs if only it would stop swallowing lambs, and such other delicacies. The world, observed the peace-loving Peter, was growing more pugnacious and more quarrelsome. One of the reasons of this deplorable tendency is that more and more countries are taking to eating meat, of the three Oriental countries, which according to Mr. Freeman were vegetarian until lately, Japan has already gone the evil way of meat-eaters. "China and India, vegetarian countries, were still peaceful." (They are not wholly vegetarian, but let that pass. Now fortify yourself with a good cutlet and hear the peroration of peace). "Vegetarianism, therefore had a large part to play to prevent a world war. . . . all the trouble would cease if they were able to prevent meat-eating."

* * * *

Dictators' Diet

If pacifism would flourish by vegetarianism, the converse that the greatest war-mongers must be the greatest non-vegetarians must also hold true. According to such a theory, Mussolini must be living on nothing save meat (and that, too, possibly now and dripping with blood!) And Hitler must have at least a penchant for well-done ham. But the Fuhrer is actually a notorious vegetarian, and even the Duce scrupulously avoids meat. Here is a typical menu of his as personally communicated to an American interviewer recently: "In the morning I have a cup of coffee and fruit, at noon I have soup or broth and fruit, and at night I have fruit. I never touch meat, but sometimes have a little fish". The nourishment of martial ruthlessness on an utterly meatless diet will no doubt confound Dr. Moonje and Mr. Freeman alike. On the other hand, it supports Bernard Shaw's dictum that it is vegetarian diet which is at the root of human bellicosity. A man who has fed himself well upon fillets, steaks and the like, is, according to G.B.S., a man who is at peace with his fellow-beings.

* * * *

Eggs And Milk

Vegetarianism again is rather an ill-defined term. Are eggs, for example vegetarian or non-vegetarian? Orthodox Hindus view them with as much horror as any other animal food, while, I daresay that even the good Mr. Peter Freeman, the President of the British Vegetarian Society, must be taking a couple of boiled eggs for his breakfast. What again of milk? Under which class it is to go? Yes, the milk which is our first sustenance in this world. Milk is generally supposed to be a pucca innocent beverage . . . . yet, think over it. Is it really vegetarian? I ask you.

Here is G.K.C.'s answer to the querry:

No more the milk of Cows
Shall pollute my private house
Than the milk of the wild
mares of the Barbarian
I shall stick to port and sherry
Because they are so very
So very, very, very vegetarian.

LOVE'S POWER

(By JOSEPHINE POLLARD).

If I were blind, and thou shouldst enter
E'er so softly in the room,
I should know it,
I should feel it,
Something subtle would reveal it,
And a glory round thee center
That would lighten up the gloom.
And my heart would surely guide me,
With Love's second-sight provide me,
One amid the crowd to find,
If I were blind!

If I were deaf, and thou hadst spoken
Ere thy presence I had known,
I should know it,
I should feel it,
Something subtle would reveal it, and the seal at once be broken
By Love's liquid undertone.
Deaf to other, stranger voices,
And the world's discordant noises—
Whisper, whereso'er thou art,
'Twill reach my heart!

If I were dead, and thou shouldst venture
Near the coffin where I lay,
I should know it,
I should feel it,
Something subtle would reveal it,
And no look of mildest censure
Rest upon that face of clay.
Shouldst thou kiss me, conscious flashes
Of Love's fire through Death's cold ashes
Would give back the cheek its red,
If I were dead!

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TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

Another Medical Marvel

Muscle Grafted To Human Heart Renews Blood Supply

A new operation which provides the human heart with a blood supply from muscle and fat grafted to it to supplement or replace the normal supply from the coronary arteries, was described recentiv before the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Claude S. Beck, of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O., declared the operation, which he has been gradually developing for the last five years, had been found successful in treating severe cases of hardening of the coronary arteries which supply the heart muscle with blood, and in some cases had brought complete relief from the severe pains which victims of the disease suffer.

BLOOD SUPPLY RENOVATED.

Essentially it consists of severing a chest muscle, opening the pericardium or sac enclosing the heart, and inserting an end of the divided muscle in direct contact with the beating heart. The muscle is not attached directly to the heart but is stitched to the pericardium. The incision in the heart sac is not closed and fatty tissue near it is allowed to also come in contact with the heart.

The result is that a union occurs between the muscle and fat and the heart itself, to carry blood to it from the new source through the tiny blood vessels of the fat and muscle in much the same way that grafted skin receives a new blood supply from the tissue on which it is placed.

Dr. Beck explained that the delicate operation is intended to correct "two important defects in the construction of the human machine," namely that the heart depends almost entirely for blood on the coronary arteries, each only about one-quarter of an inch in diameter, and that it is hung in contact with the body but has little continuity with neighbouring tissues.

DOUBTFUL RESULTS?

To date, the operation has only been performed on 16 human

(Continued in Col. 3)

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MNK 046

The Common Soap

Guard Against Germs

Beginning with the initial principle of the making of soap, which is the addition of a caustic alkali to fat in such proportion as to form an emulsion, we find a fascinating study in the many possible variations of the finished product.

Mixing with glycerine or alcohol to make a clear soap adding sand or pumice for a scouring soap, beating the soap while still a liquid to incorporate bubbles of air and to produce a product that floats, are all features that make for choice only because the primary principle remains the same, writes Dr. C. N. Chrisman, M.D., in the "Montreal Gazette."

Soap is made and used for cleanliness. Some two years ago in the Medical Review of Reviews, Dr. F. A. Diasio, the distinguished dermatologist of St. Elizabeth's Hospital in New York City gave us an illuminating survey of the use of soap for any purpose beyond that of cleansing. After reading scores of reports from the research efforts of soap chemists all over the country here are some of his findings.

To a certain degree all good soaps are germicidal, though their action varies with different germ organisms. They have a definite sterilizing effect on germs that commonly occur in the mouth. Hence eating utensils and handkerchiefs can be safely cleansed in soapsuds.

The particular organisms which find soap hostile are the germs called common, such as those of pneumonia, diphtheria, meningitis, and the streptococcic infections.

Soap is best used at a high temperature, but must not be depended upon as a germicide except where needed for cleansing purposes. The principal germicidal value of soap is in its mechanical removal of the bacteria, through the normal processes of cleaning the area involved.

USE PURE SOAP.

The cleaning qualities depend upon the chemical nature of the soap itself, hence it must be pure, free from foreign substances which could interfere with its activity. The fatty acids contained must be in complete solution and when added to water must be able to diffuse the oils of the skins.

Excess alkali has no advantage either for cleaning or disinfecting. It may only irritate the surface upon which it is used. Pure and chemically perfect soaps are most useful for the purpose at hand.

Finally, according to all the findings, "soap is a potent factor in preventing the spread of disease not only on account of its germicidal action on the common organisms, with certain exceptions, but because no antiseptic can replace cleanliness. It is the best disinfectant for every day life, to be supplemented when the occasion arises, by surgical antiseptics under the care of physicians."

In any case, there are all sorts of personal equations which must be taken into consideration. Also the technique involved in the use of the soap itself. For instance, scrubbing the surface thoroughly with a soap solution throws a film about the invading germs and makes them inactive. Unless, the surface or garment or utensils is as thoroughly rinsed to rid it of the organisms entirely, the toxin may remain and later be released to do further mischief. This fact is proven in the practices of certain public eating places when the cleansing processes are too hasty and too incomplete to be effective.

In the Berlin Institute a new device has been put in practice by which the patient is made to sit before the inhaling apparatus from which graduated doses of breathing mixture are emitted.

(Continued from Col. 2)

patients, eight of whom were materially benefited. The other eight died, some from conditions which could not be associated directly with the operation.

Material improvement in the mortality rate can be made by selecting patients for the operation whose condition is not too far advanced, and who have sufficient reserve to carry them through, and by reducing the magnitude of the operation, Dr. Beck said.

The magnitude of the operation has already been considerably reduced from the methods first used, and a new method of inducing blood supply in the heart muscle has been tried in one case. Instead of grafting muscle and fat, powdered beef bone was sifted into the heart sac to set up a reaction which would promote union between the heart, heart sac and the fat on the heart sac, with beneficial results noted.

This Girl Has Dual Personality

Extraordinary stories of a 12-year-old girl's "dual personality" were told at Aldershot Juvenile Court, when the chief education officer asked that she should be sent to an approved school.

Her headmistress declared that the girl was the most extraordinary case she had handled in her 21 years' experience.

At times she was adorable, but other times she behaved like a mad child.

The child's father and mother supported the application made by the Education Committee, and the magistrates made an order that the girl should be sent to an approved school.

Spiritualists Exchange Weird Experiences

MEDIUMS GIVE DEMONSTRATION OF THEIR EXTRAORDINARY PSYCHIC POWERS

Across the brilliantly lighted crystal ball room of Milwaukee's towering hotel Schroeder nightly last week, spirits were conjured up by nationally known mediums, made to flit before the unseeing eyes of hundreds of curious spectators from all parts of the United States. Occasion was the forty-fourth annual Convention of the National Spiritualist Association, which counts 500 churches and 40,000 of the 200,000 believers in spiritism in the country.

Opening each seance, gray stocky Joseph P. Whitewell, retired St. Paul tobacco merchant, eleven years head of the Association and an ex-Catholic, mounted a dais at the back of the room, softly expressed a hope that the 150 delegates and others would understand spiritualism after seeing and hearing the demonstrations.

After invocation and vocal solo, a spiritualist clergyman introduced the medium of the evening. First to exhibit her powers of communicating with the spirit-world was Mrs. Maude Kline forty-five of Kansas City, one of the nation's outstanding blindfold ballot readers. Daughter of a famed spiritualist. Mrs. Kline was trained as a medium while a child. Identifies spirits by messages written on ballots sealed and dumped on a table before her by men assistants. This she said she accomplished through vibrations in the air about her.

Soon after a spectator blinfolded her, Mrs. Kline gave a peculiar snap of her head and a twist of her plump body, worked herself into an apparent trance. She looked constantly to the left as she picked up the ballots, which she read rapidly and clearly. Questions in them related to everything from persons to marriage prospects.

Breaking the trance, Mrs. Kline stepped down, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. Ann Taylor, a clairvoyant, who promptly proceeded to see apparitions through the "spiritual eye." She stood up, facing the middleaged mouse-still audience which consisted mostly of women, and listened as she spread out arms and called the name of a spirit or human being.

MESSAGE

Presently she said: "The first spirit I hear calls out a name." Thereupon, she pointed to the person named, who blushed twisted in her saet as a spirit-message was transmitted.

Officials explained that the clearness of a spirit to a medium depended largely upon the power of the medium's "spiritual eye": expressed satisfaction with the demonstrations and announced no new kinds of mediumship had been tried out.

Differentiating themselves from fortunetellers, these spiritualist mediums point out that while they make prophecies, such prophecies are received from the spirit side of life Prophecy is a part of the religion of the spiritualists, and is therefore, they claim, lifted beyond the range of the palmist and reader of tea-grounds.

"Spiritualism, claim its sponsor, "is the science, philosophy and religion of continuous life, based upon the demonstrated fact of communication, by means of mediumship, with those who live in the spirit-world." A medium is "One whose organism is sensitive to vibrations from the spirit world."

Spiritualist churches hold Sunday night services composed of prayer, hymns and sermons, followed by spirit-messages. Midweek meetings are held, with all the time devoted to receiving messages. Other sessions are held for classes, where the religion is taught, and the psychic side of the individuals developed At these gatherings, the lessons are followed by dark seances, in which right conditions are created by harmony and soft music, to bring psychic gifts to expression.

Probably as old as human nature itself, spiritism in its modern form dates from 1848, its founders having been Margaret, Catherine and Lea Fox, daughters of John D. Fox, a Hydeville, New York, farmer. One bitter evening in that year they ran to their father, screamed they had discovered spirits hovering in the tiny cottage. Startled, the parents rushed to the girls' room, heard a ghostly "knock, knock, knock" from the chilled walls.

Spiritualism spread like wild-fire over the United States, then into Europe, bringing in its furious wake droves of fakers; and years later Margaret Fox even confessed that the rappings of 1848 had been made by the action of the first joint of her large toe.

HYPNOTISM

Andrew Jackson Davis, an uneducated American who claimed to have read only one book in his life, fed the flames of interest by discovering he could perform marvelous mental feats. Hypnotized he had friends take down notes of what he said during his trances. Fifteen months later he had completed in this way a miraculous volume—"The Principles of Nature, Her Divine Revelations, and a Voice to Mankind." In it Davis predicted the discovery of a new planet, and soon afterward Neptune was first sighted.

Mediums travelled over the country. Their demonstrations took the form of exorcising spirits in dark-rooms; producing spirit-writing on slates and on sealed paper; ringing bells; blowing trumpets; producing ghost fingerprints and the so-called ectoplasm, or spirit-matter.

MARGERY

In Boston, the famous Margery, wife of Dr. Leroi G. Crandon, won international attention. John Slater, the California

(Continued on Page 55)

If YOU Suffer From

HEADACHES

These are mostly caused by Nervousness, Liver Trouble, Disordered Stomach, Excitement, Worry or a general Run-Down condition. In most cases the throbbing pain and the unendurable "tightness" of scalp and temples can be relieved in a few minutes by **Yeast-Vite Tablets,** which not only soothe the nerves, but remove the **cause** of the trouble, thus giving **permanent relief.**

BILIOUSNESS, SICKNESS

together with **Dizziness, Heaviness, Depression, "Blues," Offensive Breath, Lack of Energy, Buzzing Head, Irritable Temper,** and the many symptoms of Functional Disorder, are quickly relieved by **Yeast-Vite Tablets.** They cleanse the Blood Stream, regulate the Stomach and Bowels and rapidly promote harmonious working amongst the bodily functions.

SLEEPLESSNESS

The curse of the Worried, Run-Down, Overworked or Pain-Racked. One of the most dreadful afflictions known, Insomnia responds most readily to the wonderful soothing action of **Yeast-Vite Tablets.** Their nourishing effect on the Nerves and Brain Cells, together with their powerful **Regulating** action on the system as a whole, induces Refreshing Natural Sleep.

LIVER, KIDNEYS, LUMBAGO

Here, again, Heaviness, Depression, Irritable Temper, etc., are common symptoms, together with **black specks before the vision,** and in the case of **Lumbago** or **Backache,** a terrible continuous aching round the loins and the base of the spine. **Yeast-Vite Tablets** act directly on the Liver and Kidneys (through the blood stream) and dispel the disagreeable symptoms, producing a feeling of Exhilaration and Vigorous Energy.

BOILS, PIMPLES, ECZEMA

For years Yeast has been the standard medicine for purifying the blood. Most skin troubles are due to blood impurity, because the poisons lodged in the system break through the skin, causing eruptions, both painful and unsightly. **Yeast-Vite Tablets,** which are made from a special culture, dried by a special process so as to retain all its Vitamins, and mixed with other valuable ingredients, enable small quantities in a concentrated form to give relief in a pleasant and effective form.

OVERWORK, WORRY

We cannot suggest that **Yeast-Vite Tablets** are a "cure" for Overwork or Worry, but it is certainly amazing to find so many cases where the **after-effects** of these conditions have been quickly and permanently relieved. The Buoyant, Exhilarating feeling experienced helps considerably the **Mental Health** of the sufferer, which is more than half the battle.

ANÆMIA

In thousands of cases of Anæmia, Malnutrition, etc., especially in girls in their "teens," **Yeast-Vite Tablets** cannot be improved upon. They assist in making **rich, pure blood and well-nourished nerves,** and bring rapid relief from the "thumping" headaches and other pains usually associated with this condition.

INDIGESTION, FLATULENCE

That "full," uncomfortable feeling in stomach after eating, with its symptoms of Heartburn Palpitation, etc., is speedily relieved by **Yeast-Vite.** A quick return to Eager, Healthy Appetite is the invariable result of taking **Yeast-Vite Tablets.**

NERVES RUN-DOWN

Nervousness is more pronounced when the system is generally Run-down and only a Tonic that is a **powerful nutrient** and **nerve food** will be effective. **Yeast-Vite Tablets** are powerful in their stimulating effect, as they clear the blood of all waste matter, and help to produce a healthy condition of the entire system. They "feed" the starved nerves, and soothe away nerve pains as by magic. Vitamin "B," of which **Yeast-Vite Tablets** contain a very high percentage is held by leading Scientists and Physicians, to be the best Nerve Stimulant.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA

Yeast-Vite Tablets have been proved in thousands of cases to be of the utmost value in cases of **Cramp, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, etc.**

N.B.—To gain the fullest benefit from Yeast-Vite Tablets, they should be followed by a glass of water.

NO CURE—NO PAY

Accept this Great HEALTH OFFER AT ONCE!

Simply obtain a 20 tablet bottle of Irving's YEAST-VITE Tablets from any Stores. Take as directed, and if you are not thoroughly satisfied, post the empty carton to us including the dealer's receipt, and your money will be refunded in full.

NOTE

LOOK FOR THIS SHAPED BOTTLE— AND ACCEPT NO OTHER

From All Retailers & Stores, In Bottles of 20 Tablets, 50 Tablets & 100 Tablets

WARNING

We cannot too strongly warn purchasers in India not to be misled by any so-called "Just-as-good" imitations which are worthless and fraudulent. To ensure obtaining the only genuine "YEAST-VITE" see that you get the new-shaped bottle as illustrated, with the name "YEAST-VITE" stamped in the glass.

IRVING'S

Yeast-Vite

The Lightning Pick-me-up

Agents for Bombay: CAMA NORTON & CO. 23, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

Plants Often Act Like People

They Work, Sleep And Dance Like Human Beings

From the U. S. Department of Agriculture there comes an announcement that some plants and flowers behave like human beings.

"Of course," said Botanist O. M. Freeman, "this does not mean that they imitate people. They just happen to do the same things the same way sometimes."

Among the in-common characteristics are: work, sleep taste for hamburgers, dancing, intoxication, and ability to find a drink of water when one is near.

"It has been proved," said Mr. Freeman, "that plants react to the point of getting pepped-up over certain stimulants. I have even heard of them getting that way over aspirin."

Through micro-photographs, botanists have determined that plants "dance exquisitely," waving about with the motions of an accomplished fan dancer.

"This doesn't mean that they dance in the sense of putting one foot forward and bringing the other back while keeping time to music," explained the botanist, "but call it what you will, it is the same kind of movement."

He said that the talent of plants for finding water has long been a plumber's headache—the roots have an uncanny way of shooting out toward a near-by water pipe, wedging their way through a joint, and finally cutting off the flow of water. The pitcher plant, which lives principally off insects, has a definite taste for hamburger he said.

"You can't say that a plant has perception," he asserted, "but under a microscope plants have been observed moving about in strange surroundings, as if in exploration."

FISH LIFE TO BE FILMED

Carl Luckner, who commanded the Zeeteufel during the war, and later earned fame through his seven and a half year long trip around the world in a sailing ship, is to make another almost world trip. With eight comrades he will set sail for South America, Brazil, the Argentine, Australia and the Indian Ocean on a film making expedition. The party proposes to photograph submarine scenes for a film 'Giant Fish At War."

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

Distress Rocket That Fires Itself

When a vessel is in distress at sea, one of the first things the Captain does is to fire off rockets as signals to any other ships in the vicinity. But there is always the risk that the ship may go down before the signals are seen—or, perhaps, even before the rockets can be fired.

A new rocket signal, invented in Germany, is designed to lessen this risk considerably, and to increase the chances of rescuing the distressed crew. It is a rocket which actually fires itself as it touches the water.

Though the vessel may be on the point of sinking after a collision, the crew may still announce their peril—or see the message displayed for them. For these new rockets, when thrown into the water, immediately explode. Moreover, the rocket is so designed that it explodes not outwards, like a bomb, but upwards to a great height.

When the highest point is reached, a parachute is shot out of the rocket, and attached to the parachute are flares.

By means of this little parachute the flares are kept suspended in the air for as long as two minutes, thus multiplying many times the chances of the distress signal being seen.

SILENCE IS GOLDEN

Efficiency Reduced By Noise

Too much noise and confusion are harmful to health happiness, and pursuit of a living, according to statements made by Dr. W. R. Barss at a recent conference of the American Society for the Hard of Hearing.

"Statistical analysis in New York City," he said "reveals. The fact that a large percentage of automobile and taxi drivers and even aviators are partially deaf, and this percentage is increasing, and the same is known to be the case among labourers and mechanics exposed to constant noise."

Noise is also playing a definite part in the mounting toll of deaths due to diseases of the circulation, particularly heart disease. Various noises, such as a sudden popping firecracker or a bursting blown-up paper bag, cause increased pressure within skull, which means an increased circulation, and that in turn calls for an increased amount of work on the part of the heart.

Noise causes fatigue, thereby shortening years of efficiency; it increases accidents, possibly aggravates crime psychology; it interferes with the joy of living.

PONTIFICAL ACADEMY OF SCIENTISTS

Pope Pius, it was semi-officially stated has decided on the creation of an international academy of science.

It will be known as the Pontifical Academy of Science. The decree for its creation will be issued early in November.

The academy will be composed of eminent scientists in biology, mathematics, chemistry, medicine, etc. They need not be Catholics provided they are not anti-religious.

Pope Pius will select the first seventy members, who will choose their successors. Cardinal Pacelli, papal Secretary of State, is expected to have suggestions regarding Americans when he returns from the United States.

FIRE FROM WATER

It is hard to imagine a fire starting in an ice house for no apparent cause. Yet there is a record in the United States Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of one that burned to the ground after sawdust had been soaked by a heavy Summer rain.

Then there is the strange case of a carload of mixed feed in transit. It was moist. Still it burned.

And the explanation of all this? Spontaneous ignition, according to Dr. David Price of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. Bacteriological and chemical action influenced by water may ignite hay, cattle feeds, fertilizers and other farm products stored in barns, farm buildings, or anywhere else.

Water may actually be the worst medium for putting out a fire. Turn on a full stream and thus knock off or stir up accumulations of dust in factory and there is likely to be an explosion. The flames ignite the dust cloud. Fine sprays are better than fat streams in these circumstances. "New York Times."

NEWLY FOUND POWER

Million Times Stronger Than Gravitation

A newly found force a million times stronger than gravitation was described at the Harvard tercentenary Sept. 8. Its existence was originally reported by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C. last April.

Dr. Gregory Breit, of the University of Wisconsin, said that it is something that appears when two atomic particles approach within twenty-eight trillionths of a centimeter of each other. At that point there in an attracting power equal to 11,100,000 volts of electricity.

The discovery is thought to be the force which holds atoms together and has been described as the binding substance which keeps Creation from disintegrating; that is, keeps solid matter from dissolving into thin gas or perhaps into mere radiation.

SCIENCE TESTS DRINKING DRIVER

Dr. Horace Middleton Vernon, M.D., M.A., recently told the British Association for the Advancement of Science at a meeting held in Blackpool, Eng. that alcohol makes motorists drive faster and less accurately.

Tests with a dummy automobile and fifteen experienced motorists showed, he said, that indulgence in more than one large drink of whiskey reduced by 6 per cent the time of the drivers' reactions.

Such indulgence, he said, further increased by 12 per cent driving errors, with the motorists themselves giddily unaware of their shortcomings.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

Progress Of Lawn Tennis In Bombay

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

I have received a copy of the report of the Bombay Provincial Lawn Tennis Association for the year ending 31st August, 1936. It gives us an interesting reading. During the year under review, the B. P. L. T. A. enlisted ten new members, four of them provisionally, and lost three, two of the latter having failed to pay their affiliation fees. At the end of the official year the member of affiliated clubs stood at 37. It is worthy of note here that the members hail from practically the whole of Western India—with Karachi and Indore in the North and Belgaum and Dharwar in the South.

The number of tournaments is also rapidly increasing. In the city itself, including Bandra, we have six open tournaments and in the mofussil there are about a score of them. It clearly shows the increasing popularity of the game in this part of the country, which is no doubt a very good sign for its future progress.

BOMBAY'S FALL

The report wails about the eleventh hour cancellation of the Inter-Provincial Tournament by the President of the A. I. L. T. A. on the ground of insufficient entries, as it was confidently hoped that Bombay would be able to wrest the title from Madras where the tournament was fixed to be played. I have no doubt that the Bombay representative on the A. I. L. T. A. would see to it at the annual general meeting of the central body that such an arbitrary action is not resorted to by any official in future.

While deploring this lost opportunity, I cannot but draw the pointed attention of my readers to the indisputable fact that Bombay is fast losing its leading position in All-India Tennis as far as production of first rate players is concerned. After the old stars retired from the stage, not a single player of any distinction has appeared on the horizon. Even the borrowed glory of possessing two All-India Aces in E. V. Bobb and J. Charanjiva seems to be fading away, as both of them have gone down the ladder considerably in the National Ranking list. The reason why I have called it a "borrowed glory" is because neither of them are local productions by any means. They added lustre to the name of this Presidency just because they happened to reside here in their hey days. If they were serving in their own provinces, Bombay could not have any claim on their merit and honour by any means. I am not referring to this particular aspect of the question on account of provincial flas, which I claim to have none, but I am only pointing out that the Clubs of Bombay had no hand in their rise to fame.

WANT OF FACILITIES

I have not to go very far to seek the reason for this backward movement. It is almost clear on the face of it. During the past decade or so, Lawn Tennis spread a tremendous spell on the younger generation. The number of its devotees increased by leaps and bounds. But the provision and facilities for their play and practice did not keep the pace with it in any measure. Its support was at the best luk-warm from those who had the control of the various clubs and gymknanas of the city and outside. Cricket was all that they knew and loved and would not care a brass farthing about any other game. So want of courts and other facilities stifled and chilled the enthusiasm of hundreds of youngsters who with proper encouragement and guidance might have taken the places of their for bears with equal distinction. I have cried myself hoarse during these few years for more courts but in vein.

HINDU GYMKHANA AGAIN

Isn't it a pity that the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana which acquired an additional plot of land on the Kennedy Sea-face more than a decade ago for the purpose of constructing a few tennis courts has done nothing upto now? I do not think that L. R. Tairsee and his friends in the Managing Committee can claim bankruptcy of funds. The Hindu Gymkhana has been spending heaps of money on massive buildings which are of no use to a sporting institution. Only recently they added a floor at considerable cost to have a Badminton Court! It must not be understood that I am against the introduction and promotion of the game of Badminton. Far from it. I would wholeheartedly support it. But I would do all I can for tennis first. It must be remembered that Lawn Tennis is a game which attracts the attention of the whole world, while cricket and other games are restricted to the British Empire or a few countries. It is because of this reason Japan pays more attention to this game than any other and that is why she has gained a pre-eminent position in the sporting world.

MORE COURTS

It is really unfortunate that we have few tennis clubs in this country. If we had a number of Calcutta South Clubs we could make more rapid progress. I am aware that the Cricket Club of India has a plan of constructing a score of tennis courts. How long it will take to materialise I cannot say. The question may also crop up at a later stage as with some of the local gymkhanas that this club exists or is meant for cricket only. Other games may receive step-motherly support. Of course I am presuming too much. But my long experience in Bombay's sporting world does not make me very optimistic. I hope I shall be disillusioned about my fears ere long and we shall have our dreams realised as far as the cricket club of India is concerned. That is not, however, the end of the problem. Every club in the province—also schools and colleges—should have a good number of tennis courts and all promising boys and girls should be given all facilities to improve their games.

COACHING

Here I come to another aspect of the question which is totally neglected in our country, especially in our province namely coaching. I should like to give my readers some idea as to what is being done in the outside world in this respect. As a sample I quote the Surrey Countys Coaching Report published in the "Lawn Tennis and Badminton".—

"Over 500 players received free tution during the summer months under the Surrey County L. T. A.'s coaching scheme. C. Asling was again engaged for the six months from April to September and gave instruction to selected players at the Covered Courts Club Dulwich and the New Malden Club. A total of 320 players were coached at all these centres, all being under 25 years of age, of whom 120 were younger men between the ages of 18 and 25, and 200 ladies. In addition the County Coach visited twenty of the girls' school clubs which are affiliated to the association when 200 players received instruction individually and collectively."

AN EXACPLE

"The cost of the lessons", the report continues, totalled £213, the Lawn Tennis Association contributing £102 under the subsidised coaching scheme, the Surrey County Association bearing the balance of the expenses. No fee was charged to the pupils. The total working hours of the professional were 624, the length of individual lessons being half an hour, and the average number of lessons to each player twelve."

While recognising the fact that the bulk of the nominated players were not of a sufficient standard to justify special coaching, the County Association propose to reduce the number of players to be coached and increase the individual period of instruction to a minimum of an hour.

It is interesting to note that of the nine players ranked by the coach at the conclusion of his coaching only two are men, placed seventh and ninth, and seven of those named are still under the age of eighteen! May I ask how India can be expected to reach the world standard without such coaching and sufficient practice?

ACCOUNTS IN DETAIL

The only other point I should like to refer to in the B. P. L. T. A.'s report is finance. It is pleasing to hear that "the association is in a sound financial position. The account was opened with a net balance of Rs. 1,546-14-9 and closed with a net balance of Rs. 2,936-10-0 showing an increase of Rs. 1,390-5-3. This increase is due to the growing membership and the increase in the Capitation fees." I wish the accounts were published in detail so that the public could take a proper perspective of the incomes and expenditures of the association. The sporting world is anxious to know how we fare in respect of the foreign visits, for instance. The association will have served its purpose only when it pays more attention towards the constructive side of the game as mentioned above. I have also seen the reports of the Punjab and Madras associations. Though not so strong financially as the Bombay Association is I see that they are doing more constructive work in the way of coaching and training than our local body. I do hope that with so many prominent players in its Executive Committee, the B. P. L. T. A. would chalk out a bold programme for the next year.

Leon Degrel'e, youthful leader of the "Rexist" Party in Belgium and self-styled "Hitler of Belgium," is seen here under arrest in , Brussels.

SPIRITUALISTS EXCHANGE WEIRD EXPERIENCE

(Continued from page 53)

"millionaire medium," read sealed messages from coast to coast. In England, where impetus to spiritualism was given by Doctor Braid, who coined hypnotism and where a Church of England clergyman, William Stainton Moses, was an early convert, the movement obtained wide notice during the World War. Saddened by the death of his son Raymond, Sir Oliver Lodge, the scientist, became a convert: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the novelist, who lost his son Arthur, also embraced the beliefs.

Despite much unfavourable publicity, the work chiefly of debunkers like Harry Houdini and Joseph Duniger, spiritualists at Milwaukee last week foresaw a revival of their prestige. Organized in 1893 in the District of Columbia, the Association has been the most active force in spiritualism in the country. Chief competitor is the International General Assembly of Spiritualists, an offshoot of the Association, which claims 200 churches.

Said the elderly Association shepherd, President Whitwell: "We believe in the Infinite Intelligence. We believe that the phenomena of nature, both physical and spiritual, are the expression of Infinite Intelligence. We affirm that communication with the so-called dead is a fact; scientifically proven by the phenomena of Spiritualism."

"MOTILAL AS I KNEW HIM"

(Continued from page 8)

faultless English, and with perfect command over his case, but also with singular charm and elegance. In the cold weather of 1914-15, he and I were opposed to each other, for months, in a big civil trial in the Court of a Subordinate Judge, in Oudh, in which Jawaharlal Nehru was his father's junior. His case was admittedly a weak one and he lost it, but like all great advocates Motilal was seen at his best when his case was the weakest. As he himself used to repeat the old tag at the Bar: "Any fool can argue a strong case, but it requires a truly great advocate to sum up a weak one". He made perhaps the greatest impression as an advocate not on a Judge in the Allahabad High Court, or the Oudh Chief Court, where later he enjoyed for years a large practice, but (strange as it might sound) on the Chief Justice in the Patna High Court, where he appeared for the first and the last time, in 1928, in the 'Searchlight Contempt Case'

His Moderation

Even so late as August, 1917, when he presided at the second United Provincial Conference, held at Lucknow, Motilal exhorted the audience to have faith in the British people. Some one—believed to be his son, Jawaharlal—shouted out at this statement, 'question', and Motilal queried back at once: "Who dared question that", and re-affirmed his position by asking, "who else is the arbiter of our destiny, if it is not the British democracy? Has anyone ever heard of a man deciding his own case? My point is: here is a question arising between us and the bureaucracy, and who is to decide it? If the answer is: 'one of the parties shall decide it', I say it is trash; it is impossible, it has never been done and can never be allowed. There must be a third judge" and that 3rd judge, as he insisted, was the final arbitrator, in his opinion, between the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy and the Indian people. His faith, however, in British democracy was rudely shaken by the happenings in the Punjab, in 1919, and from that time onwards he began to change into a direct-actionist. But the transformation in his views had not been completed even by the end of 1919, when (in the Christmas Week of that year) he presided, for the first time, at the Amritsar session of the Congress, which I also attended as a delegate.

A Great Politican

Hard experience, and the improper treatment meted out to him personally by successive local Governments—ending in a series of terms of imprisonment—embittered him against the British connection with India, and made him live and die during the last years of his life as avowedly hostile to British rule in the country. No doubt, various causes contributed to this tremendous change in his mentality and outlook, but there can be no doubt that it was mainly traceable to the unjustifiable and wrong policy of Government. Anyway, no Indian filled the political stage with greater brilliance as the "leader of the opposition" in the Legislative Assembly that did Motilal during the last few years of his life. There he outshone everyone, not excluding the trained and experienced administrators on the Government benches. He was not in any sense an orator, nor even a debater, (say of so high an order as, for instance, Gokhale); but he combined in himself many of the elements which go to make up a great politician and a great party leader. These added to the charm of a striking personality, made him the greatest political and social figure in the Legislative Assembly during the few years that he adorned it. Above all, he was endowed with a keen sense of humour, the highest manifestation of which is the capacity to take a joke against one's self. I was present in the gallery of the Assembly when, in the course of an important debate, Motilal was speaking, with great earnestness, on the question of constitutional reforms. He said, addressing the President: "Sir, we are thinking of nothing but Swaraj—Swaraj in the morning, Swaraj at noon, Swaraj in the evening, Swaraj at all times." Just then a well-known chartered libertine of the Assembly interjected the remark: "Then, when do you spin?" This was a terrible crash—a mighty anti-climax from a debate of life-and-death importance to one of irrepressible banter of the lightest touch. But far from trying to run the tables, Motilal stopped immediately and joined with the rest of the Assembly in a hearty and hilarious laughter.

Well, political work in every country and at all times is bound to be, for obvious reasons, more or less ephemeral. Who reads to-day even the memorable oratorical feats of Bright or Gladstone? They have all passed into oblivion. And so it has been in the case of Motilal. But the greatest monument of his sanity and statesmanship remains with us—the scheme outlined by him for Indian constitutional reforms, popularly known, after him, as the Nehru Report. This constitutional document is a great effort in constructive statesmanship, and will ever redound to the credit of Motilal who was mainly responsible for it, though he was materially assisted in certain parts of the scheme by others—especially in that relating to the Indian States by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. I have always regarded it as a great and a serious mistake that the Congress, instead of making it the chief plank in their propaganda, discarded it so lightly, with the result that it has now come to be regarded as waste paper. But I have no doubt that when, in the fulness of time, India is on a way to achieving Dominion Status, the Nehru Report will have to be resurrected, and it will then play a great important part.

His Only Failure

About the only failure in Motilal's otherwise brilliant career as a political organiser and public leader, during the years 1919 to 1931, he was connected with starting of a daily newspaper, in English, at Allahabad, called "The Independent", which appeared in February, 1919, under the best of auspices, but it came to grief before long, and had to be closed down. For the first issue of the paper Motilal himself wrote a leading article, the following passages from which will still be read with great interest:—"The Independent" has come into existence to lay bare the soul of a nation, of a people ripening into a nationhood, of communities merging into a people, of individuals growing into a community. How shall it approach its noble work? Or better still, how not? Not along the facile line of opportunism, the fatal line of least resistance which stifles the soul and perverts the mind. Not by methods of cabal, camera and camarilla, which bring no lasting good, and only distort the outlook. But by bringing the fierce light of day to play on dark spots wherever they exist. By giving expression to the plain impressions of the plain mind, in plain language. By striving to press home the eternal truth that while, on the one hand, natural rights of mankind cannot be withheld to be doled out in little bits with a consciousness of high-minded generosity and a benignly benevolent purpose, those rights cannot, on the other hand, thrive in an atmosphere of religious cleavage and racial antagonism. Thus alone can "The Independent" fulfil its mission".

These were high and noble ideals, but unfortunately, they could not beor, at any rate, were not—carried out. What with his multifarious activities at the time, his many irons in the fire, and his absolute inexperience of journalism, Motilal could not exercise any effective control, and so after a large amount of money had been sunk on it, the paper had to be closed down within less than three years from its first appearance, in February, 1919.

A Good Friend

Of Pandit Motilal's bonhomie, joviality, hail-fellow-well-metness and striking sociability I could recall many an interesting story and, in fact, I could fill a volume with his anecdotes. But I shall recall a few only. Whenever he came to Patna, he always stayed with me, and not unoften brought with him a number of common friends to stay with him, in my house. Once in 1924, while I was still a Member of Government, there was terrible "contre-temps" in the Swarajist party, of which Motilal and C. R. Das were the greatest leaders. The incident happened in the Central Provinces and Berar Legislative Council. A prominent member of the Swarajist party, in the provincial legislature, had taken an active part in defeating the ministry. He had more than once voted successfully for the reduction of the Minister's salary to a nominal sum of a few annas, or a few rupees. He was naturally held, therefore, in great esteem in Swarajist circles, as a successful organiser against the Montagu-Chelmsford dyarchical scheme of Governor-in-Ministry. The then Governor of the Central Provinces, Sir Montagu Butler, succeeded, however, in firing the imagination of that Swarajist leader, and in inducing him to become a Member of his Executive Council, and so the quondam Swarajist leader found himself, all of a sudden, installed as a Member of Government, on the reserved side, that is, in charge of even more important departments of administration than were under the control of the Ministers, whom he had ousted successfully by carrying motions reducing their salaries to the rather despicably low amount of a few shillings a year.

The announcement of this appointment produced naturally a great furore throughout the length and breadth of India, as it was regarded, not unjustly, as a great triumph for the diplomacy and tact of the British Governor in capturing a live Swarajist, and a great defeat consequently of the Swarajists as a party. C. R. Das, who was then living, at Patna, with his brother P. R. Das (then a High Court Judge), was naturally very much perturbed at the announcement, he came and told me that he had wired to Motilal to come over as soon as possible, with a number of other prominent Swarajists to confer about the matter, inasmuch as he (C.R.) was unable to go to Delhi, on account of his ill-health. I asked him: "Where are these worthy compatriots of yours going to stay here?" "They are going to stay", he said, "as a matter of course with you, and nowhere else, for yours is admittedly the best family hotel in Patna". "That is very complementary", I said, "but I had rather they stayed away from me, for I am at present a Member of Government, whose touch, I am asked to believe, is apt to cause pollution to the Swarajists". "That may be in the legislatures", said C.R., curtly, "but not at home." So there; I am off, and you make the necessary arrangements for putting up Motilal and the three or four others with him." As soon as he left, I got a telegram, from Delhi, from Motilal himself, saying that he would be reaching by the evening express along with several friends, of whom (the late) Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, (the late) Mr. T. K. Sherwani and Mr. N. C. Kelkar would be staying with him at my house. And so they did arrive. There was a great demonstration by the local Swarajists, on the station platform, on their arrival The three Swarajist leaders raided my house, while the others stayed with C.R. at his brother's house.

Guest Turns Host

The second incident I shall recount was on the occasion of another visit of Motilal's to Patna. I have mentioned above his engagement in a very important civil trial at Agra, to which the then Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga was a party, and in which Motilal was engaged at all enormous fee. Sir Rameshwar Singh's eldest son (the present Maharajadhiraja, Sir Kameshwar Singh) wanted to give Motilal some instructions about the case, and so he came from Allahabad to Patna. As he was suddenly called by the Maharajadhiraja, and had to get into train at a moment's notice, he had no time to send me a telegram intimating his arrival. Now it so happened that while Motilal was travelling down from Allahabad to Patna, I was journeying up from Patna to Allahabad and soon after my arrival at the latter place, I received an express

(Continued on page 58)

DEAFNESS

Partial or total and complicated with head noises and other troubles—no matter how long and what causes, cured successfully in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request. Kamala Works, Panchpota, Bengal (F).

NO MORE CASTOR OIL

Stop taking Castor Oil and other liquids that have bitter and disagreeable taste. Take instead CASTOPHENE, the sweet pleasant and effective chocolate Laxative. No swallowing, no bitter taste. At all Chemists.

Leprosy & Leucoderma

Whatever extensive and however long standing cured absolutely in four weeks. Success guaranteed. Particulars on request. KAMALA WORKS (B. C.) PANCHPOTA, (Bengal.)

In The World Of Bridge

INSURANCE

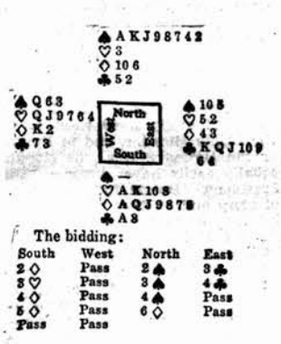
By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher," Says Ely Culbertson.

Twenty points is a very cheap premium to pay in order to insure over fifteen hundred points. That is the principle a player should be guided by in such deals as to-day's. Faced at one point by the choice between playing for an overtrick and making his slam iron-clad, South had no hesitation in choosing the latter.

South, dealer.

North-South vulnerable.



The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2 ◇	Pass	2 ♠	3 ♣
3 ♡	Pass	3 ♠	4 ♣
4 ◇	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
5 ◇	Pass	6 ◇	Pass
Pass	Pass		

The bidding of this deal was perhaps its most remarkable feature. With almost five honor-tricks, and at most four losing cards in his hand, South had an excellent two-bid. His extraordinary length in the diamond suit became apparent to North when South failed to double East's persistent interference bids. North's decision to proceed to a slam in diamonds was remarkably astute. He reasoned that South must be void of spades, since he could hardly open with a forcing bid with but little strength in both black suits. The diamond and heart suits combined totalled at least ten cards and possibly eleven, and both had to be very solid to justify South's bidding. North could expect that his partner would win the first or second trick in clubs, ruff at least one heart in the dummy, and obtain two discards on the spades.

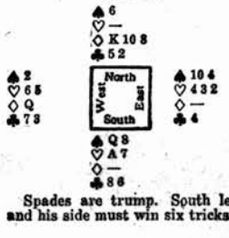
The prospect of furnishing three or four tricks, when partner was strong enough to open with a forcing two-bid, always warrants a slam bid.

West opened the Queen of hearts, hoping his partner would be short in that suit. South won with the Ace, and ruffed a low heart in the dummy. The Ace and King of spades were next led, South discarding a low club and the ten of hearts.

Then the ten of diamonds was led and, when East played low, South went up with the Ace. A successful fitness, it is true, would probably net him 20 more points for the overtrick, but East had already showed up with two spades and two hearts. He was marked with at least seven clubs for his bid at the level of four odd (a dangerous experiment, by the way). If he had a singleton diamond, the finesse could not win. If he had two low diamonds, the finesse would lose to the King and East would ruff a heart return, thus defeating the contract.

After winning with the Ace of diamonds, South returned the Queen, and when all the trumps fell, claimed the balance of the tricks.

This Week's Brain Twister No. 88



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must win six tricks.

MY IMPRESSIONS OF NEW TURKEY

(Continued from page 50)

tection of young children which directly come under the guidance of very eminent, clever women. One particular point which I must emphasise is that in Turkey there is absolute equality for women with men, hence there is no need for any societies, as we have in the West, to establish the rights of women.

As a race the Turks hate litigation.

In cases which are taken to Court the advocate in Turkey does the work of both solicitor and counsel. The costs of justice are very fair, and the loser in a case only pays to the advocate half of the chargeable fee.

The various nationalities living in Turkey have nothing to complain of. They enjoy the same rights as the Turks.

The Turks are quite reconciled to the change in their headgear. When any Egyptian or Syrian visits Turkey, wearing the fez or their own national headgear, it is amusing to see the Turk, and particularly the boy Turk, who has never seen the fez before in his life, gazing with astonishment and curiosity.

The Future

My chief reasons for going to Turkey was to study the possibilities of helping in building up this great country of my race, so that one day it may regain its place as a great power among the nations of the world, for it is my solid conviction that Turkey is the gateway to the East, and the salvation of the world lies in the blending of East and West into one solid foundation of peace, but the time is rather premature to give any definite account.

I witnessed the rebirth of a nation from old into new. It will be left to history to judge the effects of this transformation on the rest of the world. History alone will tell us whether it has been to the Turks that the credit for having bridged over the difficulties between East and West has gone, and whether Ataturk has become the keystone to this bridge not only between the two worlds, but the very bridge which would serve for the rest of the Islamic world to leave her state of lethargy and walk into a new era of peace and progress.

"HOLY FATHER" Versus COMMUNISM

Widespread Propaganda Being Carried On From Rome

A state of war exists between the Vatican and the Soviet Union, writes Arnaldo Cortesi in "New Yourk Times".

There has been no declaration of war, and the fight is carried on so silently and unostentatiously that most people are hardly aware of it except when the Pope utters one of his denunciations of communism. But war it is, nevertheless.

Catholicism and communism have always of course been poles apart and have never made any secret of the fact that they are irreconcilable enemies. Hitherto, however, the Vatican has limited itself to protesting verbally against actions of the Communist regime, but recently the Vatican has decided to campaign activity against communism and has called on all Catholics to organize against it.

As the Vatican lacks temporal jurisdiction over the peoples it seeks to mobilize against Bolshevism and can influence their action only by creating public opinion favourable to its thesis. its campaign does not aim at enlisting troops to fight communism with lethal weapon but at enrolling voters to keep communism out of their respective countries by means of the ballot box.

COMPROMISE IMPOSSIBLE

The Vatican feels that it is not sufficient to denounce communism as a negation of divine laws but that it is necessary to awaken the people to a belief that no compromise is possible, as communism has become a strong factor in several countries.

Particular emphasis is laid on this last point, because of what the Vatican calls a "hypocritical campaign" to make Catholic believe an alliance, or at least collateral action, is possible between themselves and Communists, if not in the political field, then at any rate in humanitarian enterprises seeking to alleviate the sufferings caused by the economic depression.

The Vatican believes this campaign has met with particular success in France and was largely responsible for the Popular Front's victory in the last elections. The way in which the Vatican is fighting is shown not only by public condemnations uttered by the Pope but by the placing on the index of forbidden books and newspapers of L'Ere Nouvelle, the leading French press champion of collaboration between Catholics and Communists in welfare work.

PAPAL PROPAGANDA.

The Pope himself is the principal instrument in the Vatican's fight against communism, as he commands wide attention. He never overlooks an opportunity to condemn the Reds as a threat to society and his words serve as the pattern on which thousands of priests fashion their sermons.

The Vatican is busy at the same time in organising more material weapons for this anti-Communist war. The papal Pro-Russia Commission, which was originally organised to aid Russian emigres, is now actively carrying on propaganda and has established branches in Poland, Belgium and Czechoslovakia.

The Pontifical Oriental Institute is conducting an extensive inquiry into the Soviet regime and is publishing its findings in "Letters de Rome," with a view to giving editors throughout the world material for combating Communist theories.

Associations such as "Pro Deo," which was started in Switzerland and is now spreading actively to other countries are being organized under the clergy. The priests, indeed, are the backbone of the anti-Communist campaign, and the Vatican supplies the necessary leadership and co-ordination.

THE DEBT IS UNPAID

Memorial To Africa's Greatest Warrior Has Not Been Unveiled

On the grave of Africa's greatest black warrior—Chaka, King of the Zulus—there stands a memorial which has never been unveiled because the Zulu nation is still in debt over the erection of the monument.

Solomon ka Dinizulu began collecting funds to honour the memory of his famous ancestor. He wanted the Governor-General or the Prime Minister to perform the unveiling ceremony. But the Department of Native Affairs was adamant in its attitude: no unveiling ceremony unless the debt is paid. Solomon ka Dinizulu has died since those days, and it was mentioned at the meeting of the Historical Monuments Commission that the monument has not yet fully been paid for.

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IS THE BEGINNING OF
THE DREADFUL DISEASE
TUBERCULOSIS.
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AND MOST ECONOMICAL
REMEDY USED ALL OVER
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"Bombay Chronicle" 6/12/36.

"MOTILAL AS I KNEW HIM"

(Continued from page 56)

message from him worded as follows:—"Am looking after your house and your guests in your absense. Don't worry. All well". I wired back: "Glad you there. Make yourself quite comfortable. Arriving to-morrow." On my coming back to Patna, Motilal told me that when he had arrived the previous morning, the Maharajadhiraja's agent had met him at the station and offered him to drive to the 'Raj House'. He proceeded: "I asked him, "Is the Maharajadhiraja here?" "No", said the agent: "he would be coming here to-day, by noon, to meet you". "Where are you then taking me to"? I asked him. "To the Raj House", he said "who will look after me in the Maharajadhiraja's absence?" "I shall do my best", said the agent. "How will you do your best", said the best? Can you give me some tea immediately?". "No, sir, that I cannot do. But I have arranged for some sweetmeats for your breakfast" "Sweetmeats for my breakfast! Why, I shall fall ill immediately, and be quite unfit for any serious mental work by the time your master arrives here. Please drive me to Mr. Sinha's house, where I can make myself at home and live my life". "But, sir," said the agent, "you have now come at the gate of the Raj House". "I would go back from the gates of heaven to Mr. Sinha's house, to have there a decent breakfast, if I was going to get nothing in heaven but sweets only. Do please drive me back". And so, said Motilal, he had come to my house, made himself quite at home, and sent me the telegram mentioned above. Later, when I met the Maharajadhiraja he told me that having heard (on his arrival at the Patna) the story of Motilal having come away from him to stay at my house, he had come over immediately to see him. He said he was agreeably surprised to find Motilal ordering about, in my house, my staff of servants, entertaining his many friends at tea, and doing other similar things, just as if he was not a guest in my house, but the host himself! I told the Maharajadhiraja that those were exactly our relations, and had been so far nearly forty years, and that, in spite of our latter-day political differences, I looked up to him as my elder brother, and he always treated me just as an elder brother should treat a younger one in our country.

A Gentleman

In private life Motilal was an ideal gentleman. His liberal-mindedness was well-known. He was a great social reformer and had the courage of his convictions. Very early in his life he defied orthodoxy of his near relatives by dining openly with the British Principal of the Muir Central College. He was the first member of his community to break the custom of 'purdah'. He refused to undergo the ceremony of "expiation" on his return from England, in 1890. His two daughters were sent to England to complete their course of English education. He was an ardent champion of female education,, and he moved the resolution recommending the removal of the disabilities of sex and a grant of franchise for women on an equal basis with men, at the session of the Special Congress held at Bombay in 1918. His liberal views on social reform were clearly enunciated in the presidential addresses he delivered at the Social Conference at Agra, and the Patel Marriage Bill Conference at Delhi.

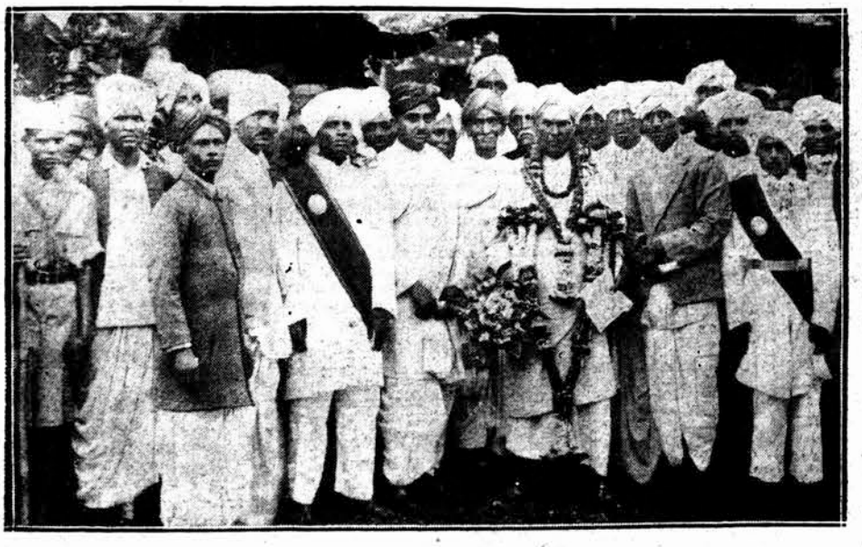
Well, of Motilal Nehru, I could write 'much and long'. He possessed many great qualities. In addition to uncommon intellectual gifts, he possessed business-like methods, a masterful personality and concentrated earnestness of purpose, all which made him a successful leader and organiser. In spite of his rather autocratic temperament—which not unoften manifested itself in his relations with his colleagues and co-workers—he knew how to handle men and affairs. If he was a great and an able advocate, he was also a formidable adversary as a politician. With these remarkable qualities he displayed though late in life, a spirit of self-sacrifice which was patently demonstrated when he gave up his extensive and lucrative practice, devoted himself heart and soul to the cause of the country, and even courted imprisonment, more than once, during the non-co-operation days. It is not surprising that endowed with such high qualities, and with so splendid a record of public service, he should have become the idol of the people, during the last twelve years of his life.

The most notable characteristics of Motilal's on the intellectual side, were his sanity, level-headedness, strong commonsense, and, above all, a supreme sense of expediency; and on the emotional side his patriotism and self-sacrifice. He could and did deal hard blows without being bitter, and could forget and forgive equally hard blows dealt him by his opponents. He and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had for years been very sharply divided in political opinion; and yet, on the Nehru Committee and at the All-Parties' Conference he worked with him in the heartiest co-operation. Similarly he and Mr. Lajpat Rai attacked each other with great energy and vehemence, soon after the withdrawal of the latter from the Swaraj Party, and yet only after a few months they became the best of friends and colleagues. "No - changers"—amongst Congressmen—had called him by all sorts of harsh names, when he and Chitta Ranjan Das had broken away from the orthodox non-co-operation fold. And yet he had no difficulty in forgetting all that when the hour for united action came. This great lesson the Congressmen of to-day may learn with advantage from Motilal's instructive career.

In Prison

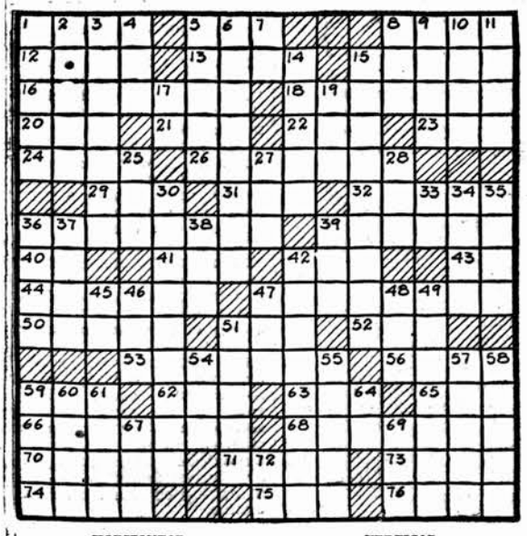
Sir George Rainy spoke the literal truth when he said, in the course of his glowing panegyric that Motilal's great qualities were such that they would have won a pre-eminent place for him "wherever he might be, whether within these walls or outside them". But what pre-eminent place did they actually win for him 'within' those walls? Was he not, under the Constitution he had to work, doomed to remain for even merely an impotent critic, whose sole task was to pick holes in Government's policy? Must it not be said, though I write now more than two decades after Gokhale uttered those famous words, that it is the lot of India's public men to serve their country but negatively by their failures, and not positively their success? Had his lot been cast in a politically free country, there is no official position to which Motilal could not have justly aspired. In Britain, he could easily have risen to be the Prime Minister, and in France or the United States he could equally easily have become the President. But in India the path of glory and of duty, as he saw it, led him but repeatedly to prison. It would have been no pleasure to the Government, for which Sir George Rainy spoke, to have time after time, consigned to prison a man of Motilal's position, influence, enlightenment and culture. This much must be said in truth and in candour. But while that is so, the fact is there that to prison Motilal had to go, and that it was his lonely and miserable life in prison that aggravated the illness to which he eventually succumbed. True he was released as soon as the Government realised the gravity of his illness, but he was a free man at the time of his death by sufferance and not by right. Had the policy of the Government been permitted to work itself out, without regard to humanity, he would have died in prison. The thought could scarcely have been absent from the mind of the Viceroy when he sent his message sincere condolence to his widow, or of Sir George Rainy when he pronounced his glowing tribute on the departed leader, or of the Secretary of State when he expressed his desire to be associated with the Government of India in its expression of regret and sorrow—all very genuine, beyond doubt. Now what a melancholy reflection is here forced on one's mind! He who in any of the free countries of the West, or in any other self-governing land might have spent his last days as the virtual dictator of his country was in India doomed to die as a declared rebel against the law of the land, and the authority of the Government. And yet there is no way except one—that of India acquiring the status of a Dominion in which this unnatural state of things, a state of things which is against reason, against justice, against the interests of India and Britain and against the peace of both countries, can be ended. So long as this is not done the present conflict with all its unnatural and undesirable consequences, must continue to the un-utterable anguish of all patriotic and self-respecting Britons and Indians. But however that be, the career of Motilal Nehru will continue to serve as a beacon-light to generations of Indians yet unborn, and will illumine the path of Indian reformers amidst their dark and cheerless surroundings. Thus it is that

The action of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in their dust.



The opening ceremony of the Gangabai Bandappa Kadadi Free Dispensary and Nursing Home, Sholapur, was performed by Shri Manniranjan Jagadguru of Chitaldroog, on the 19th ult., in the presence of a large gathering of prominent citizens, the Kadadi Brothers having donated one lakh of rupees for the purpose. Two years ago they had donated Rs. 80,000 for a Veershaiva Students' Hostel.

CROSS WORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

1—Iniquity.
5—Seized with the teeth.
8—Collection of tents.
12—Seaport city of Algeria.
13—Town on the Aegean.
15—Ancient district of Asia Minor.
16—What is the largest city in Wales?
18—Touching.
20—Find the sum.
21—Nothing.
22—Insect.
23—Existed.
24—What is the largest city of Nicaragua?
26—Internationalized seaport of Morocco?
29—The letter Z.
31—Golf mound.
32—Remains.
35—One under the protection of another (feminine form).
39—Intellectual.
40—Note of the musical scale.
41—Fish.
42—Dance step.
43—Hebrew letter.
44—Unburden.
47—Addressed with ridicule.
50—Vapor.
51—Encountered.
52—Monkey.
53—Rebels.
56—Ripped.
59—Aeriform fluid.
62—Hastened.
63—Tree.
65—Beverage.
66—What Pennsylvania city was created as the base of operation when constructing pioneer roads across the Alleghany mountains?
68—Dried grapes.
70—Who wrote "Four Saints in Three Acts"?
71—Damp.
73—Poker term.
74—Utter a mournful cry.
75—Peer Gynt's mother.
76—Periods of time.

VERTICAL

1—Pertaining to speech.
2—Decree of the sultan.
3—Who became an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1932?
4—Conclusion.
5—Suit.
6—Expanded.
7—Towards.
8—Gear-wheeled tooth.
9—Again.
10—Ancient weight.
11—Strikes lightly.
14—Platform for performances.
15—Engages the attention.
17—At home.
19—Cuckoo.
25—Trap.
27—Born.
28—Score in baseball.
30—What is the name of Boccaccio's famous collection of stories?
33—Pronoun.
34—Back of the neck.
35—Winter vehicle.
36—To be added.
37—Rave.
38—A being believed to possess supernatural powers and made an object of propitiation.
39—Chess piece.
42—Models.
45—What walled town (variant spelling) is the capital of Ladakh Province, Kashmir?
46—Rowing implement.
47—Babylonian deity.
48—Consume.
49—Acting in unrestrained manner.
51—Individual.
54—Vehicle.
55—Quench.
57—In France, annual income.
58—Makes comfortable.
59—Deep, long cut.
60—Female voice.
61—Boil slowly.
64—Note of the musical scale.
67—Lubricate.
69—Measure of Tunisia.
72—Lava.

(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next.)

A Baseball Pool

DONALD DUMOX may be only an office boy in the Peerless Paint Company, but he rates high with the other employees by reason of his being in charge of the baseball pool. To Donald falls the task of collecting from the pool members and his desk is the goal of the lucky winner each morning. The daily collections go to the lucky person whose team makes the largest number of runs during a single inning.

On Wednesday, there were but two games played in the league. In one of these Mazie Shiftkey's team beat the shipping clerk's choice 8 to 7, while in the other, Donald's team was trounced by that of the bookkeeper 6 to 3. None of these teams made more than five runs in a single inning and the inning scores of each team were different from the others, no two teams having the same score in any inning.

Who won the pool on that day?

A Toothpick Trick

TAKE 16 toothpicks and place them in the form of a Greek cross which is composed of five contiguous squares.

Now challenge your friends to remove 10 of the toothpicks in such a way that ELEVEN remain.

There is, of course, a "catch" in this trick. However, after you have formed the five squares, you will discover the "catch," if you look sharply.

(For solution see page 63).

TO MY OLD SHOES

I bought them just a year ago
And oh, they looked so fine
When first upon the highway went
The dear old friends of mine.

Where have they been? How can I tell
The many journeys made
With me, in joy and happiness
And sorrow too, have strayed.

In busy mart and bustling street
Where men bid high for wealth.
Along the streets of poverty
Where sick folk pray for health.

Along the winding country road
Across the fields so green.
O'er mountain and through forest glade
These friends with me have been

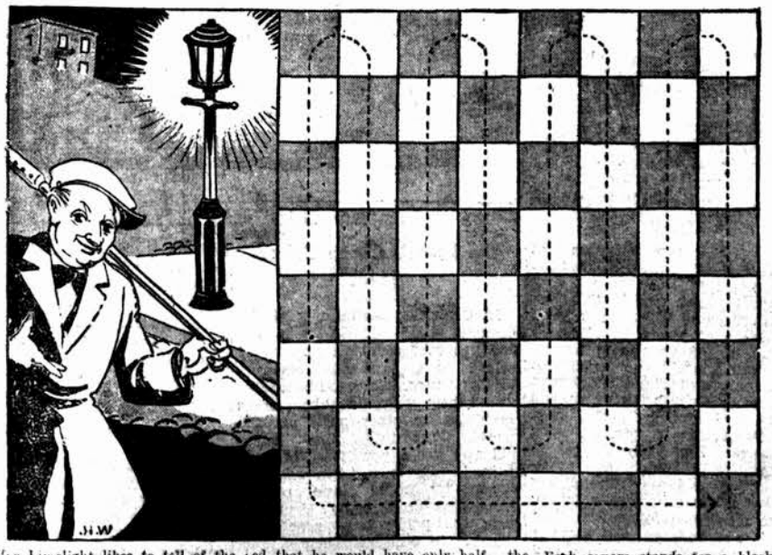
Perchance, they led to deeds of good
To some soul in distress,
Perhaps, alas! to deeds of ill
That banished happiness.

I wear them in my garden now
And at the evening hours
When busy day is done, they rest
With me among the flowers.

Of all the many journeys made
Where-e'er these shoes have trod.
No sweeter than to calm retreat.
Within the house of God.

—Charles A. Hutchins.

LAMPLIGHTER'S PROBLEM



Lucifer Limelight likes to tell of the old days, when he was the official lamplighter of Blinkville. He had a map, showing the location of the lamp-posts, which he studied carefully to work out the shortest route in making his rounds.

After following this route for 10 years, half the town was provided with electric lights and Lucifer rejoiced that he would have only half the distance to cover.

To his surprise, he learned that he would have to travel farther to light half the street lamps. The reason for this was that the Electric Company forbade him to enter any block that contain any electric lights.

The accompanying checkerboard is a conventionalized map of Blinkville. Each square stands for a block, the white ones representing those electrically illuminated and the shaded ones those that still have gas lamps. The thin dotted line shows the route formerly used by Lucifer before he was restricted to the shaded squares.

Can you plan a new route for Lucifer by which he can visit all the shaded squares and return to the starting place in as few as 18 moves?

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M. BHATTACHARYYA & CO.,
84, Clive St., Calcutta.

A Puzzle in Punctuation

PENELOPE PRINGLE has a poetic and a puzzlistic turn of mind which she combines in a clever way. An example of her poetic puzzle-making is shown on the blackboard and is a rearrangement of the original verses, with the punctuation changed. The order of the words, however, is exactly the same as in the original poetry.

First write down the verses as they appear on the blackboard. Study them carefully and then try to arrange and punctuate the lines so that they appear as Penelope originally wrote them.

(For solution see page 63).

BRAIN-WAVES ARE A FACT

It is a standing joke to call a flash of inspiration a brain wave. Now, science tells us, brain waves are no joke—but a fact.

Actually we get all our ideas through electrical waves produced in the brain.

The size of the brain has nothing to do with the production of brain waves, and, strangely enough, these waves are most frequent when we are sitting down with our eyes closed.

The same applies to animals. The ordinary household tabby, when lazing in front of the fire, is a small power house of brain waves, which radiate at a frequency of about ten per second.

Heavy thinking, in a human being, will stop brain waves automatically, and opening the eyes has the same effect, because the action of the large optic nerve absorbs the electricity that would otherwise cause brain waves. In the case of cats, rabbits and monkeys, movement is the main cause of cutting off this mysterious radiation.

Mr. Bernard Shaw is a past-master at the ready retort. A young woman sitting next to him at dinner remarked: "What a wonderful thing is youth!"

"Yes—and what crime to waste it on children," G. B. S. replied, sagely.

A Number Puzzle

PUZZLE PETE calls himself a "mathematical wizard" and delights in devising puzzle problems for his friends to solve. Here is Pete's latest "brain-teaser."

A certain number is composed of two digits, the last one being two greater than the first. Multiply the two digits by each other and the product lacks one of being four times the sum of the two digits.

With these clues can you find the number?

(For solution see page 63).

"THE UNIQUE DICTATOR"

(Continued from page 9)

covered by Mr. Ryan's book. He hardly touches on them, but he gives much notice to the Thurles speech in which Mr. de Valera warned the country that if the Treaty were accepted and "if the Volunteers of the future tried to complete the work the Volunteers of the last four years had been attemptingy theyy would have to complete it not over the bodies of foreign soldiers but over the dead bodies of their own countrymen. They would have to wade through Irish blood, through the blood of the soldiers of the Irish Government and through, perhaps the blood of some members of that Government in order to get Irish freedom". Mr. Ryan says "the most tender biographer must be staggered" by such "outbursts". But the fact is that any biographer who is as little versed in the facts of the period, December, 1921, to June, 1922, as Mr. Ryan here shows himself to be is being staggered only by his own ignorance. Could anybody misread the Thurles speech while there is on such incontrovertible record Mr. de Valera's passionate and persistent striving to avert civil war—and his actual success if the British had not intervened with their threats and ultimatums to which Mr. Ryan is peculiarly tender? It was speeches like that at Thurles which made the country realise the horrors that menaced it and in the end not only Mr. de Valera, but many of the pro-Treaty leaders too, especially Michael Collins and Richard Mulcahy, worked earnestly to avert the war of brothers until British influence smashed all their efforts. Mr. Ryan robs the Pact of something of its extraordinary significance by saying that it was fiercely opposed by Arthur Griffith. In fact it was Arthur Griffith, if this reviewer's memory does not fail him, who proposed its acceptance to the Dail and Eamon de Valera who seconded. Whether Griffith personally disliked it or not, Collins and other pro-Treaty leaders were fully behind it.

Other points in Mr. Ryan's book could be similarly debated, but it is already plain that the author's strong point is not current history. Or, perhaps, it is his method which is wrong. Some of Mr. de Valera's statements and speeches are given almost in full and many of the allusions are left unexplained, despite the complexity of some of the utterances. The book is, therefore, certain to puzzle readers both in Ireland and abroad. If there had been less quotation there would have been more room for facts, particularly the material ones.

An Incarnation Of National Will

It is in its representation of Mr. de Valera's character that the book is best.

There is much else in this book besides disputed history: a good description of Mr. de Valera's part in the Rising and of his escape from Lincoln, an account of the founding of Fiana Fail, pen pictures of Griffith, Cosgrave and others, and glimpses such as of Pearse's succinct report: "Eamon de Valera: Eminently capable." The writing is sometimes excellent and some times "flippant", as Mr. Ryan himself admits in one of the admirable appendies. The book is well indexed, and there is a useful glossary of names and organisations. As to the title, Mr. Ryan takes the adjective from Lloyd George and endeavours to explain his use of "Dictator" in an eloquent preface. It boils down to the fact that Mr. de Valera holds his power because he represents the national will of the people and keeps their trust and affection.

E. A. (in "Irish Press).

UNIQUE DICTATOR: A Study of Eamon de Valera. By Desmond Ryan. (Arthur Barker, Ltd., London. 10/6 net).

Clever Conjuring With Coins

THE conjurer announces that he can place a coin inside an empty match-box without opening the receptacle. After allowing his audience to examine the empty box the magician starts his trick by spinning a coin on the table. While the coin is still spinning at top speed he slams the box down flat on the coin, which mysteriously vanishes. Then the conjurer opens the match-box and the missing coin is found inside. How did the coin get inside of the box? As the magician slams the box down on the spinning coin it is driven through the cover of the box and falls inside. The coin leaves such a tiny slit in the box which, under the conjurer's skillful manipulation, is not noticed by his audience.

2. This trick requires steady nerves. Hold a pin between the thumb and forefinger of each hand and pick up the coin by pressing the points of the pin into the edge of the coin and on each side of the disk. Holding the coin in position between the two pins, blow on the disk and it will revolve.

NO BAD MEN THERE

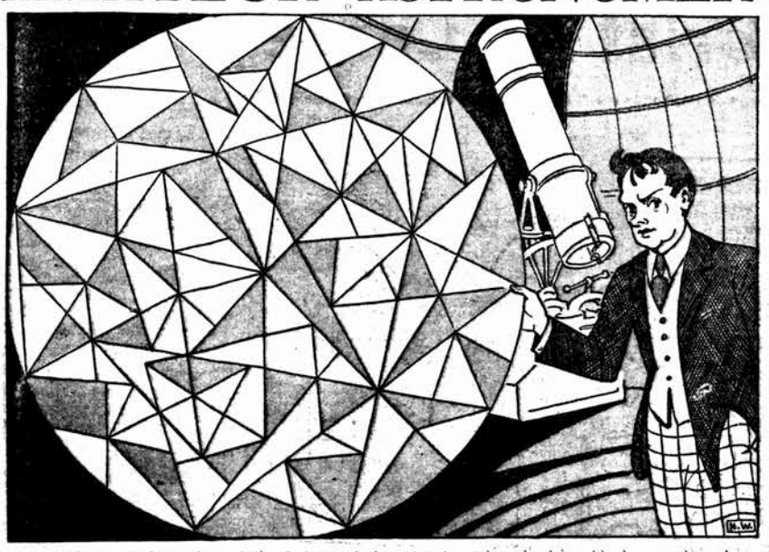
Canberra's Clean Crime-Sheet

In Canberra, capital city of the Commonwealth of Australia, no one has ever committed a serious crime. Australians are claiming this as a record for good behaviour and surely it would take some matching in other parts of the world. Canberra is nine years old and has a population of 9,000 spread over twenty-two suburbs. Except for traffic and betting cases and occasionally drunkenness the police have practically nothing to occupy their time. The authorities attribute the residents' good behaviour partly to the fact that Canberra, being a garden city, has no crowded slums.—Austral News.

THRIFT IN SCHOOLS

Over one million savings bank deposits have been made in the past year by South Australian school-children under the bank scheme for encouraging thrift in schools. Altogether there are 76,636 child depositors and the average balance is about £1|13|- per head. This figure is only surpassed by one country in the world—that of Sweden, says Austral News. To stimulate interest in the movement the bank awards Thrift Shields to be competed for; also an annual scholarship tenable for two years and valued at £20 a year. Many of the present depositors in the general banking department acquired their existing accounts by direct transfer of those started when at school.

AMATEUR ASTRONOMER



Copernicius Herschel Dizidom became internationally famous when he discovered the new star now known to scientists as the Nova Nilla. This discovery is all the more remarkable in that Dizidom is an amateur astronomer, whose telescope is constructed of empty gasoline cans and discarded headlights, picked up at the garage where he is employed as an auto mechanic.

Dizidom's telescope partakes of some of the features of the refracting telescope and some of the reflecting type, though the people who have tried working its complicated mechanism insist it is a refractory model.

Of course, such a tremendous discovery as that of Mr. Dizidom could not fail to arouse jealousy from the professional astronomers. Some were so unkind as to remark that Dizidom saw his star when he bumped his head on his home-made observatory, while others insisted that the scratches on the telescope's cracked lens gave an illusion of celestial objects. All the more credit is due Mr. Dizidom on this account, for his dexterity in locating the star in the maze of scratches in the eyepiece, which is shown enlarged in the accompanying sketch.

Can you locate the star Dizidom discovered?

A CHARADE

PAMELA is enthusiastically reading aloud passages from Lord Byron's "Childe Harold," which strike her fancy. Here, for instance, is an extract from the book as Pamela would have written it:

"Roll on, * * * * dark and deep
blue ocean—roll!
Ten * * * * * * * * fleets cannot
thy wrath withstand.
Man marks the earth with ruin—
his control
Stops with the shore; upon the
white beach * * * *
Are strewn the hulls of ships
wrecked on the shoal.
The sea has conquered all that
man calls grand."

The asterisks stand for the letters of the three missing words, the first and third of which are combined to spell the second.

(For solution see page 63)

The Origin Of Coronations

(Continued from page 1)

Le'pa. The others are at Lunden and Viburg.

These stone circles for the installation of kings were introduced into the Shetland Islands, the Hebrides, and the Isle of Man, by their Norwegian conquerors. They were called Tings, and the hill on which the stone circle was erected in the Isle of Man, is still called Tinwald Hill.

The Germans adopted this custom from the Norwegians. Their Konigstahl is near Coblenz. It consists of seven stone seats ranged in a circle for the seven electors, and a large stone in the centre for the emperors.

The Oath

In Hungary, the kings took their coronation oath on a stone column. After the monarch has been sworn, he mounted a spirited horse and leaped over a mound of earth prepared for the purpose, after which he ascended the mound, and waved his sword in the form of a cross over the multitude.

The most singular ceremony connected with the stone column was that which took place at the installation of the dukes of Carinthia. A large rock near the city of St. Veit was the place where the installation was performed.

On the day appointed for the celebration of the ceremonial, a peasant, who claimed the place by hereditary descent, took up his position on the top of the rock, and had below him, tethered at the base, a black cow, a black calf, and the leanest man that could be found in the province.

A little after sunrise, the duke-elect came out from the city clad in a peasant's dress, a coarse bonnet on his head, buskins of untanned leather on his legs, and a shepherd's crook in his hand. Though thus plainly dressed, he was attended by his senators and nobles in their richest robes.

When the procession approached, the peasant standing on top of the rock called out "Who is this that comes hither with so much parade and magnificence?" One of the senators replied "This is the Prince who claims, as rightful heir, the inheritance of the sovereignty over our good land, the province of Carinthia". Then the peasant inquires, "Is he just? Doth he seek the welfare of the Carinthian peasants? Is he worthy of honour for his past conduct, and doth he desire to win honour by future exploits? Is he obedient to the laws and attached to the ancient usages of Carinthia? Will he be a defender of the pure and holy Catholic faith?" To this the senator makes reply "Such is he, and such he will be."

After a long cause, the peasant renewed the conversation by asking, "Has the lord any right to remove me from this my place?" To which the attendants made reply, "Our lord hath purchased this ground for sixty deniers, and he granteth to thee the animals thou hast with thee, the robes which he wears, and immunity of taxes for thyself and thy house."

The peasant then descended the rock and made his obeisances. The duke mounted the rock and brandished his sword in the form of a cross over the multitude. He then laid aside his peasant's dress and, donning his ducal robes, went and received the sacrament in the church of St. Ve't.

The stone on which the ancient monarchs of Ireland were crowned, was at a very early period removed to Scotland, whence it was brought to England by Edward I. It is now fixed to the seat of the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey.

(WORLD COPYWRIGHT RESERVED.)

A Word Square

FILL in the empty spaces of this word square with letters spelling the words defined below and the letters that fill the bottom horizontal row and the right vertical row will spell the name of an American statesman who, though never elected president, was the chief executive of the United States for three years and 11 months. Who was he?

Here are the definitions:

1. A deep blue pigment. 2. Cash. 3. A historical record. 4. Contract for the occupancy of premises. 5. U. S. statesman.

(For solution see page 63).

FASTEST TRAINS IN THE WORLD

For a time past the fastest train in the world has been said to be the new stream-lined train with its 3,600 h.p. Diesel engine belonging to the Santa Fe Railway, which covers the 3 5 k.m. between La Junta and Didgo City in 145 minutes. Unfortunately, however, for themselves, the Santa Fe Americans have made a mistake for their train travels at 130 k.m. per hour, while the German State Railways have Diesel trains running between Berlin and Hanover at an average speed of 131.4 k. m. an hour and between Hanover and Hamm at 132.3 k.m. per hour, so that the latter must be still be accorded the blue riband of the railway line.

INSTRUCTIONAL FILMS IN GERMAN SCHOOLS

The Federal Department for Instructional Films established in Germany two years ago, has recently published its first report on the results of its activities. Its main objective was and is to introduce the instructional film into schools and universities. Up until the middle of October, 131 films had been produced for general instruction in schools, 13 for vocational and technical colleges and 80 for the universities. At present there are 109, 23 and 138 films for each of these respective categories in preparation. In the two years under review 11,300 cine-cameras and 52,500 copies were supplied. At the present time several schools share the use of one apparatus. The aim of the Federal Department is to see every school with its own complete equipment.

A "HIKERS' WAY" ACROSS GERMANY

A "Hikers' Way" across Germany from the Saar to Silesia is being mapped out by the German authorities. The footpaths will be marked with a distinctive signpost, a recumbent blue cross on a white background, and will take the traveller from Saarbrucken via Trier and Bacharach in the Rhineland, through the Taunus district, the Thuringian Forest and the mountainous district known as Saxon Switzerland to Upper Silesia. The distance is about 625 miles as the crow flies, but the varied nature of the country traversed will cause the path itself to be some miles longer than this.

Our Humorist At Large

Parson: "The devil whispers to you and tells you to drink."
Blotto: "What about askin' 'him to speak up?"

"Look at the darling child, Rebecca. He is playing at being a banker and is already saying *twice two are eight.*"

Barber: "Spray, sir?"
Keen Motorist: "Er, yes just a couple of toots."

1st Burglar: "Fancy having to wait for his wife to come home to get some money!"

"Send me a hare but not one that has been shot."
"Madam, I will send you one that has laughed himself to death."

Doctor: "Your husband must never work again."
Wife: "He discovered that five years ago."

Final Infamy Of Abyssinian "Conquest"

That there should be any liberty of criticism left in Italy is a staggering surprise to Italians and the outside world. And yet Marshal De Bono has just published a book which exposes the final infamy of the Abyssinian "conquest."

This notable soldier, who commanded the Italian army in the early part of the war, now declares openly that Mussolini planned the war deliberately; that the talk of Abyssinian aggression was sheer "fake"; and that the war itself was won in advance by wholesale bribing of "enemy" chieftains,—writes "A Man of the People" in "the People."

More than that; he fastens full responsibility upon Mussolini himself and reproduces an autograph letter from the Duce which says: "If the Negus has no intention of attacking, then we must take the initiative."

Losing Grip?

What can have happened to Mussolini that such a book should ever reach print in his totalitarian state? Is he losing grip? Is he afraid to suppress so big a man as the Field-Marshal? Or is it, simply, that he is cynically indifferent to world opinion—a gangster and proud of it?

It is at all events in the public interest—"pro bono publico"—to know that the Italian dictator made up his mind to grab Abyssinia at least two months before he started his "defensive war."

While the conference of sitting in Paris to discuss Franco-British proposals for a settlement, Mussolini cabled his Marshal: "The Conference has concluded nothing. You conclude."

If "you" should conclude from this that very few of these international conferences are worth anything at all, your correspondent will not be in the least surprised.

Wooden Undies

By the latest Nazi decree, all Germans will now have to wear underclothing that contains 16 per cent. of wood fibre, the object of the order being to make Germany independent of foreign cotton and other raw materials.

Ten artificial fibre factories are now busily turning out yarn, the basis of which is wood.

Brothers Reunited After 56 Years

NEWCASTLE (N.S.W.)

After fifty-six years apart, two brothers—Andrs and Peter Back—have been reunited at Townsville, Queensland they last saw each other at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1880. They were then members of the crew of a Windjammer.

One left the ship at Newcastle. The other sailed on with her. Years of silence followed. Unknown to each other, both came to Australia forty years ago.

Although in the same country, they remained miles apart, and without knowledge of each other until a ship's steward introduced Andrs Back to a ship's carpenter, who by chance had met Peter Back at Townsville.

Letters between the brothers followed—and now Andrs Back has journeyed from Newcastle to Townsville, and the men have been reunited.

Largest Secret Society 1,550 Years Old

The Hung Society of China was organised 1,547 years ago. Its members are spread all the world over. They identify one another through certain subtle signs in their clothing, and also by using certain words and ways of handling articles. It is said to be the largest secret organisation in existence.

About thirty million Americans are members of secret societies.

Thinkers MAKE History

Man Of Action Has Short-Lived Fame, Says Emil Ludwig

History is made by the thinker rather than the man of action, even though in his own time the latter may hold the attention of the people and the former be disregarded. So declared Emil Ludwig, celebrated biographer, in addressing the Women's Canadian Club recently.

"The victories of the spirit have a stronger hold on the memory of man; and in reality no fame is shorter than that of the king or general if it is not backed by a great personality," he said.

History is made by the "anonymous," the unknown soldier and the masses who achieve a new social movement. It is made, too, by those statesmen who are liberators rather than those who suppress, said Mr. Ludwig, citing Gandhi, De Valera, Masaryk and Kemal Ataturk. Others whom he placed above these because their work was not limited to their own nations were Lenin and Woodrow Wilson.

Charlie Chaplin and George Bernard Shaw figured in the list given by the speaker, the first because his success was greater than that of generals, and Shaw because "he educated two generations by his comedies," and took the place of a prophet because "our era likes to hear truths in an ironic form."

POWER OF SCIENCE.

Another power shaping these times is science. "He who succeeds in making the lives of all the rest happier and healthier will be famed." Mr. Ludwig affirmed.

The speaker contrasted the importance of the victory of the Great War with the victory of science over disease. "Is it not more important to add 14 years to the life of everyone than to kill thousands?" he queried. There is much less glory and fame for one who bombs a city and murders its people with poison gas than for the one who discovers a way of dispelling that gas and rendering it harmless, he submitted, and not the expert machine gunner, but the man who extracts the bullet from a beating heart is entitled to fame.

"The engineers, technical men and medical men are the real makers of history of our time," he declared. The history lesson in the year 2,200 he pictured as dealing with the pioneers in electricity, in aviation and wireless, along with such men as Banting and Freud.

Emancipation of women is another history-making factor, said Mr. Ludwig.

LEADERS FROM THE MASSES.

All the leaders to-day have come out of the multitude, not from the aristocracy of the rich, said Mr. Ludwig.

"Money has ceased to be a maker of our history," he continued. He contrasted the United States and its huge stores of gold and millions of unemployed with Russia having practically no gold and yet no unemployed.

"The whole world is afraid of Germany and Italy which have less money than any other countries."

History to-day is not being made by money, dictators or artists, Mr. Ludwig maintained.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"What plan," said one actor to another, "shall I adopt to fill the house at my benefit?"

"Invite your creditors," was the reply.

* * * *

They had just been married, and after a friendly lecture the minister remarked. "Well, my dear friends, you are as one now."

"Yes," replied the young wife with promptness, "and I'm the one."

* * * *

Manager (to boy applying for post of office boy)—"Are you fond of work?"

Boy—"No, sir."

Manager—"You can start immediately. You don't tell lies, anyway."

* * * *

Little Mr. S.—Well, you can hardly say I made much noise coming home last night.

Large Mrs. S.—I can't deny what you say; but the three men who were carrying you made enough noise when they broke the banister.

* * * *

The dear old soul watched the gaily-clad cowboy dexterously swinging his lassoo in the grounds of the circus.

"What a long rope," she said, at last. "What do you use it for?"

"Waal, lady," the cowboy replied, "when I'm out west on the ranch I use it for catching cows."

"Catching cows? How very interesting. Tell me, what bait do you use?"

* * * *

It was her birthday, and the young man, hoping to make a good impression brought her a large and magnificent bouquet of fresh flowers.

She was certainly impressed and smiled, "to bring me these beautiful flowers! So lovely and fresh. I believe there is some dew on them yet."

The young man looked terribly embarrassed.

"Well', re stammered, "as a matter of fact there is. But I'm going to pay it off on Saturday."

* * * *

Friend—We have a fine landlady. She saved me the most tender part of the chicken when I was late for dinner yesterday.

Man—What part was that?

Friend—The gravy.

* * * *

"Some men thirst after fame, some after love and some after money."

"I know something they all thirst after."

"What's that?"

"Salted almonds."

* * * *

"Why do you always look so gloomy?"

"A gloomy man avoids many a hard luck tale."

Rising Statesman—It fills me with pleasure not unmixed with awe when I stand here and see before me such a dense throng assembled to listen to my words.

Voice—Maybe we're no' that dense, mister!

* * * *

A six-weeks-old calf was nibbling at the grass in the yard, and was viewed in silence for some minutes by the city girl.

"Tell me," she said, turning impulsively to her hostess, "does it really pay you to keep as small a cow as that?"

* * * *

"It's a long journey, Mac," said the Englishman wearily, as he gazed out of the window of the train.

"And so it ought to be" replied the Scot, "considering the railway fare."

* * * *

"I lost dol 5,000 over Smith's bankruptcy. I had just sent him a consignment of goods when he went bankrupt."

"But you got the goods back?"

"Yes, but what could I do with the awful rubbish?"

* * * *

"I'll soon have a new car."

"You're lucky."

"Hardly. You see I'm simply kept busy replacing the wornout parts on the old one, and a couple of more bumps and it will even have the stream-line effect."

* * * *

Thanks to the trumpet, grandpa.

"It is not worth thanks, sonny."

"That is what I said, but dad said I must thank you all the same."

* * * *

Henry—"Poor Dodds! He has lost all his money in a wild-cat mining company."

Susan—"Mercy! I didn't know you had to mine for wild cats."

* * * *

"How's the wife, George?"

"Not so well, old boy. She's just had quinsy."

"Gosh! How many is that you've got now?"

* * * *

Chief Clerk (to typist): "Miss Fairwon, I would suggest that you do not write letters to your young man during the office hours. Smith Jones and Co. writes to me that they have received notice of a shipment of love and kisses instead of the tar and axle grease they ordered."

* * * *

A country woman went the other day to the barracks at Warwick to see her son, who had been joined up some time, and as his name was Smith it was difficult to locate him, there being so many Smiths in the depot. And while talking to the sergeant on guard the sergeant said to the woman:

"There's a Smith in the officers' mess. I wonder if that's him?"

"You can bet your life that's 'im", said the woman.

"Why, what makes you think so? said the sergeant.

Well, said the woman, "'e was always in some darned mess or another when he was at 'ome, so it's 'im right enough."

* * * *

More schoolboy howlers—"A catacombe is the thing on the top of a rooster's head."

"Hansom was the name of a famous good-looking cab driver."

"The Pilgrim Fathers left the Dutch people on account of their language."

"Napoleon escaped from Melba."

"Edgar Wallace was chosen king of Scotland by Edward the first."

"The Merry Monarch was Old King Cole."

* * * *

"Money talks. I tell you"

"Yes but it never gives itself away."

Motorist: What I know about driving would fill a book.

Constable: And what you don't know about it would fill a hospital.

* * * *

Tommy: What're yuh thinkin' f givin' Jimmy for a birthday present?

Wally: I know what I'd like to give him, but I'm not big enough yet.

* * * *

The city man, out on a country walk, was crossing a large meadow.

"I say, Giles," he shouted to a farmer on an adjoining field, "is that bull in their quite safe?"

"Well," said the farmer, "I reckon he's a lot safer than you are just now. Run, Sir run!"

* * * *

A Scottish cleric owned a farm, which was run as economically as possible. One day, taking a stroll, he saw his plowman sitting idle on the handle of the plow, while the horses took a needed rest. He was paying the man sixpence an hour, and so he gently, but reproachfully, said:

"John, wouldn't it be a good plan for you to have a pair of shears, and be trimming these bushes along the fence while the horses are resting?"

John returned the minister's gaze, and answered: "And might I suggest that you take a bowl of potatoes into the pulpit and peel 'em during the anthem?"

* * * *

Bill had been a pugnacious individual. A few days after his funeral his widow was hanging pensively over her front gate when a neighbour stopped to condole with her.

"Poor Bill," she remarked. "E'll be 'itting the 'arp with the hangels now."

"Not 'e," said the widow, "more likely 'e'll be 'itting the hangels with the 'arp."

* * * *

An air pilot had to contend with mist, cloud and heavy rain. After a time, completely lost, he had to come down to gain some idea of his whereabouts.

Suddenly a tall clock tower, with an illuminated face, loomed up ahead, and the pilot averted a collision by a manoeuvre executed with lightning speed.

The mechanic sitting beside him in the cockpit registered no particular emotion, even at such a trying moment, but merely observed: "Well, we know the time now, at any rate."

Jimmie was going out with his mother one afternoon and had been sent upstairs to get ready. After a long wait the mother called up the stairs: "Hurry down, Jimmie, we're late now. Have you got your shoes on yet?"

"Yes," replied the boy, "all but two."

* * * *

Plumber, who has answered summons to mend burst pipe: "You're one of those artist blokes wat draws for comic papers, ain't you?"

Artist: "Yes, I am."

Plumber: "Well, try blotting paper. Good morning."

* * * *

Would-Be Advertiser—"Are you certain that advertisements in your paper bring results?

Country Editor—"Absolutely. Why, the last time a man advertised a lost dog, the dog walked in while the man was writing out the advertisement."

* * * *

The theatre orchestra was rehearsing a new piece of music. The harmony, however, was rather spoiled by the trombone player, who was a newcomer to the band.

"What on earth do you think you're doing?" shouted the conductor. "You're a couple of bars ahead of the rest of us."

"Sorry, Sir," said the trombous player. "You see, I used to play in a street band, and one who finished first took the hat round."

* * * *

A general election was about to take place, and a teacher in a city school, being a big believer in teaching the coming generation, asked questions on great M.P.'s and what they had done for their country. It came to little Willie's turn.

"Can you give me the name of one man who sat in Parliament with good intentions?" asked the teacher.

"Yes, Sir," said Willie, all smiles, "Guy Fawkes."

* * * *

An Englishman and an Irishman lived in a seaside town, and each owned a rowing boat. One day the Englishman decided to christen his, and painted on the stern, "Henry the Eighth."

"An' what will I name mine?" mused the Irishman.

Friends suggested, among other names, "George the Fifth," but he rejected all these, and becoming suddenly inspired, took brush and paint and inscribed the legend: "August the Eleventh."

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Baseball Pool: The shipping clerk's team scored a total of seven runs, two in one inning and five in another, thus winning the pool, as five was the highest number of runs scored in any one inning.

Punctuation Puzzle: The verses are punctuated and re-arranged to read as follows:

Everybody in the land has twenty nails,
Upon each hand five, and twenty on hands and feet.
It's strange, but this is true and no deceit.

Word Square: The words are: Smalt, Money, Annal, Lease, Tyler.

Charade: The missing words are: Thou, Sand, Thousand.

Number Puzzle: The number that meets the conditions of the puzzle is 79.

Toothpick Trick: Remove all the toothpicks except the six in the two vertical rows which have three toothpicks each

Probing The Secrets Of Insect-Life

Half Century Of German Institute Of Entomology

BREAD MADE FROM EGGS OF WATER-BUGS—A CHINESE DELICACY!

(By Dr. ROLF REISSMANN)

The German Institute of Entomology, which is celebrating the first half century of its existence this year, is a branch institute of the Kaiser Wilhelm Association, and is located in Gosslar Strasse in the Berlin suburb of Dahlem. Passers-by often ask what is going on within the walls of this fine-looking building.

The Institute, however, is not exactly a museum. One cannot walk in with a couple of beetles or some other specimen of insect wrapped up in a match-box and look around in the glass show-cases to find out what sort of beetle or insect it is. For such purposes, there is the Zoological Museum in Invaliden-Strasse. On the other hand, those who are well informed know that for the combating of harmful insects, there is always the Reich Biological Institute with its many branches throughout the provinces where a speciality is made of the science of plant protection. What, then, is the function of the Institute of Entomology?

Many Inquiries Daily

"In Yugoslavia, a treatise has been published on plant-life. Here in Spain, I am not able to get this treatise. Can you perhaps inform me with what kind of plant-parasite this treatise deals?" This is a sample of the many inquiries which come to the Institute. There are a great number of different kinds of students of entomology who specialize in the study of certain insects, and all of these specialists are known to the Institute. It knows who are the experts on the South American water-flea, and who on the various kinds of migratory grass-hopper. In case the two directors of the Institute, Dr. Walther Horn and Dr. Sachtleben, or their assistants should not be able to answer an inquiry off-hand, they have at their disposal and the largest technical library on the subject of insect study in the world. This includes no less than 300,000 articles, collected in the course of sixty years, to which are added 20,000 new articles every year. They are all carefully filed and card-indexed for ready reference, and are supplementary to the 600 entomological magazines from all over the world, to which the Institute subscribes in exchange for the three magazines which it issues annually.

Inquiry From A Farmer

Is this large establishment merely for theoretical research? Let us see. A farmer writes to the Reich Biological Institute as follows: "On several acres of my rye fields, I have suddenly found on the ears and the stalks a small louse, a specimen of which I enclose. Is it harmful, and what should I do to combat it?" The Reich Institute does not know exactly what sort of an insect this is, and therefore sends the specimen "louse" to the Institute of Entomology, which determines right away what it is and whether or not it is harmful. Advice is immediately forthcoming how the grain in question should be treated if the louse is a harmful type of pest. Or some forestry office sends in a specimen of bark which is entirely honeycombed with some kind of insect larva, and inquire what sort of larva it may be. The Institute can answer positively, for it has thousands of specimens of bark, leaves and twigs, which have been partly eaten into by all kinds of insect larvae. Each larva or maggot has its own peculiar way of eating and leaves a distinguishing mark, so that it can be identified with absolute certainty.

To take another case, on the frontier is a large shipment of incoming foreign apples. The shipment has been given a regular foreign "certificate of health." Nevertheless, the specially trained customs officers whose business it is to inspect importations of fruit and vegetables, are a bit suspicious. They have found "cochineal kermes" on the apples. Now there are three thousand varieties of cochineal bugs, most of them being entirely innocuous, and often comes across in Germany.

But there is also the very harmful and dangerous "San Jose" cochineal, which is not allowed to cross the German frontier. The freight cars containing the shipments are switched back to the nearest foreign frontier station and a barrel of the apples is sent by airplane to Berlin, where the fruit is subjected to microscopic tests at the Institute to decide whether or not the shipment may be allowed to come into Germany. In this manner the Institute guards German agriculture from possible severe damage.

Bread From Eggs Of Water-Bugs

Among other bits of information that the Institute has, is the fact that in China bread is baked from the eggs of a species of water-bug, the eggs being skimmed from off the surface of the water in very large quantities. This bread can be bought in the open markets of China. Has anyone ever seen a "flea-trap"? The Institute has one in its possession also from China. It consists of a short piece of bamboo smeared with glue and enclosed in a fine wire screen. The fleas hop through the screen and stick fast in the glue. The whole apparatus is so small and compact that one can carry it in the folds of dress or place it in a bed, without in any way coming in contact with the glue.

Beetle-Shells As Tobacco Pouches

The African natives often carry their snuff in small boxes which are nothing else than the dried shells of beetles. These bugs are the size of a plum. The insides are cleaned out and the head cut off. The shells are then strung like beads, each one containing a certain amount of snuff. A chieftain carries as many as twenty such snuff boxes on his belt, while his principal wife wears a string of "pearls" made of treelice.

The collections in possession of the Institute may be loaned, so that anyone contemplating writing an essay on entomology may borrow such specimens as he needs, just as one borrows books from a library. The main work of the Institute is that of furnishing information.

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Stalin has ordered the Soviet Academy of Sciences to prepare and execute a Five-Year Plan of scientific research for the development of national resources. Here are some of the leaders who have been charged with the planning. At left is the chief framer of the plan, G. M. Krzhizhanovsky, vice-president of the academy. In centre, from left to right, are Vavilov (authority on plant breeding, Edelstein (director of the Geographical Institute), Samoilovich (director of the Arctic Institute), Semionev-Tianshanski (assistant director of topographical mapping). At right is Professor A. E. Joffe, founder of the famous Physico-Technical Institute.

"Mirrored in the Shalimar."

(Photo by C. J. Parekh.)

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See page 19.

With flour and soot flying in dense clouds students of the Northampton Engineering Institute, Clerkenwell, London, held their annual "rag." Photo shows: The "battle" between the students.

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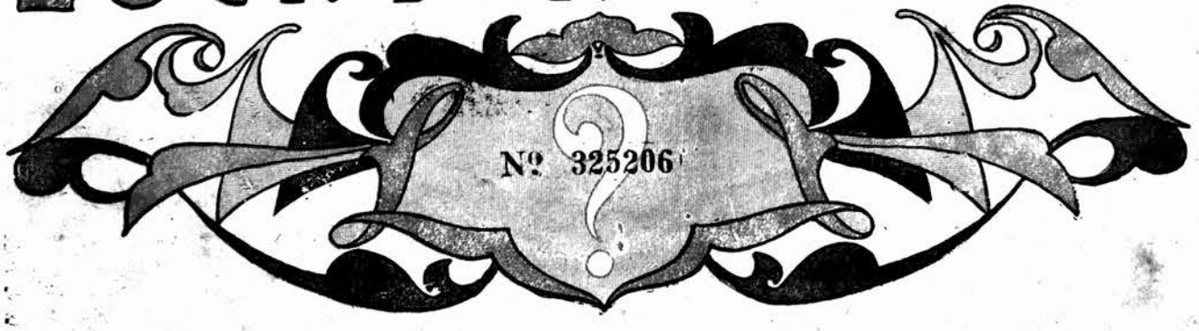

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